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Sussex Archaeological Society.

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Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.

VOL. XXX.

SUSSEX:

ALEX. RIVINGTON,

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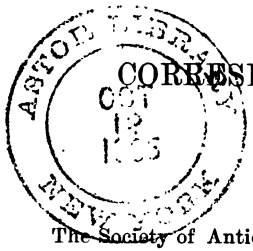

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18231-

The Society of Antiquaries of London.
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The British Archæological Association.
The Cambrian Archæological Association.
The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.
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The College of Arms.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Corresponding Societies	ii
List of Illustrations	v
Report	vii
Statement of Accounts	ix
List of Members	xi
Rules	xvii
1. The Ancient British Coins of Sussex. By ERNEST H. WILLETT, Esq. (Continued from Vol. XXIX.)	1
2. The Arundel Chancel Case. By the EDITOR.	31
3. St. Mary's Church, Barcombe. By Miss FLORENCE HARRIET DODSON.	52
4. The Roman Mosaic Pavements at Bignor. By Rev. THOMAS DEBARY.	63
5. Some Remarks on "The Castles, Mansions, and Manors of West Sussex." By Rev. W. R. W. STEPHENS.	90
6. The General Character of Sussex Churches. By the Venerable ARCHDEACON OF LEWES.	98
7. Proceedings of the Committee of Plundered Ministers Relating to Sussex. By FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq.	112
8. Early English Armory. By W. SMITH ELLIS, Esq.	137
9. Spershott's Memoirs of Chichester (18th Century.) By W. HAINES, Esq., and Rev. F. H. ARNOLD. (Continued from Vol. XXIX.)	147
10. A Return of the Members of Parliament for the County and Boroughs of Sussex. By ALAN H. STENNING, Esq.	161
11. Extract from the Parliamentary Return of the Members of Parliament, 1290-1702. By Lieut.-Col. Sir WALTER B. BARTTELOT, Bart., M.P.	190
12. Index of Illustrations, S. A. C., Vols. I.–XXX. By J. HORACE ROUND, Esq.	198
13. List of Books added to the Library of the Sussex Archæological Society, from January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1879. By ROBERT CROSSKEY, Esq.	230

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. The Lavingtons. By Rev. T. DEBARY.	235
2. William Penn — The Irelands of Highfure — Hearth Tax. By Sir WALTER B. BARTTELOT, Bart, M.P.	236
3. The Will of John Hardham By Rev. F. H. ARNOLD.	239
4 A "Shoreham Scare." By H. CAMPKIN, Esq.	243
5. New Shoreham Church. By H. CAMPKIN, Esq.	245
6. The Marchant Pedigree. By H. CAMPKIN, Esq.	Ib.
7. An Extinct Inn at Lewes. By F. E. SAWYER, Esq.	Ib.
8. The Allens of Lindfield By Lieut. ATTREE, R.E.	247

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

		PAGE
Ancient British Coins in Sussex.	Plate iv.	faces 12
„ „ „	Plate v.	Ib. 17
„ „ „	Plate vi.	Ib. 23
Arundel Parish Church		Ib. 31
The Fitzalan and part of the Lady Chapel, Arundel . . .		Ib. 37
Interior of Barcombe Church		Ib. 54
Bignor Pavements—		
The First Excavations		63
Plan of the Villa		faces 75
The Venus Room		Ib. 80
Arms of Pepplesham—Radmeld—Ansty—Shovelstrode—Wilye .		Ib. 137
„ of de Hastings		141
Seal of Scotney		144
Seal of de Echyngham		145
The Friary, Chichester		147
Old Cottage, West Tarring		198

REPORT.

THERE is little worth recording in the Society's proceedings for the past year except the General Meeting in August, at Brighton, and the success which attended it.

The Mayor and Corporation gave the Society a cordial welcome, and liberally granted them the use of the Pavilion, where the members and visitors met, and, having first carefully studied the contents of the loan collection and temporary museum, well stocked with a variety of interesting antiquities, and containing contributions from the collections of Messrs. C. Warne, H. Willett, T. Honywood, and H. Griffith, they then proceeded on an excursion to Rottingdean and Ovingdean to visit the churches there, under the guidance of Mr. Gordon Hills, who most kindly met the party for the sake of pointing out the chief architectural features of the ancient fabrics in a highly interesting lecture. At Ovingdean the Rector, the Rev. A. Stead, also made some observations on the church, and Mr. Gordon Hills, who had been employed as architect in the work of restoration carried out a few years ago, expressed his opinion that the church was of an earlier date than the Conquest, and if this be so, the existing fabric may well be the "ecclesiola" of Domesday Book, and have been built by King Edward the Confessor, or some of the family of Earl Godwin, who are recorded as the owners before the Conquest, and the predecessors of Godefridus the D. B. tenant.

The party, on their return to Brighton, visited the old Church of St. Nicholas, and were met there by the Rev. Julius Hannah, M.A., and Mr. Somers Clarke, jun., who made some interesting remarks on the history and character of the building. The uncommon subject of the carving in relief on the font remained unexplained, and is still a problem in Christian Iconography requiring a solution.

Thus the component parts of the ancient hundred of Welesmere formed the scene of the day's ramble, and it is remarkable that the names of all the ancient manors remain as place names at the present day, while the mention of them in the Survey has an additional interest from some peculiar incidents of tenure by which they were distinguished as well as from the historical associations belonging to their recorded owners of old.

The Venble. Archdeacon Hannah, Vicar of Brighton, kindly presided at the dinner, and in the course of the evening read a paper on the Churches of East Sussex, embodying the results of his official and personal observation, which will be found in the present Volume.

The day's proceedings were brought to an end by a *soirée* in honour of the Society's visit, given by the local committee, when the whole of the Pavilion was thrown open and lighted up for the reception of more than five hundred guests. A long day was thus agreeably and profitably spent by a large number of members and their friends, who were gratified by the sustained interest which was kept up through the day, and the admirable arrangements of the

local committee and the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Griffith. To the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton, the Venble. the Archdeacon of Lewes, the Rev. Julius Hannah, the Rev. Arthur Thomas, the Rev. Alfred Stead, Messrs. Warne, Willett, Honywood, and the local committee and their Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Griffith, the best thanks of the Society are due for contributing in different ways to the day's success.

The Committee have to discharge a melancholy duty in expressing their sorrow for the death of a valued colleague, Joseph Cooper, F.S.A., in the prime of life. He bestowed much care and attention on the museum and library, of which he had charge, and his antiquarian knowledge and research were conspicuous in the excellent paper on Swanborough and Kingston which he compiled for the last Volume. The Committee have much pleasure in stating that Robert Crosskey, Esq., has kindly undertaken the office of Hon. Curator and Librarian in the place of Mr. Cooper.

The Committee take this opportunity of acknowledging, with their best thanks, the engraving of Barcombe Church, in the present Volume, presented by Miss Ethel Dodson, from a drawing by herself. They beg also to express their feeling of indebtedness to the Editor of the "Building News," for his kindness in placing at their disposal his photo-lithographs, from which the beautiful illustrations of the Parish Church and Fitzalan Chapel at Arundel, also in this Volume, have been obtained.

The Committee are sorry to say the state of the Society's funds forbids the continuance of the practice of issuing a Volume of Collections every year. The outlay on the Volume is so large in proportion to the yearly income, that very little is left to expend on other objects of equal importance, and they suffer accordingly.

Lewes, Jan. 1, 1880.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1879.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's, Jan. 1, 1879	61	19	5
Annual Subscriptions	192	0	0
Ditto, Arrears	40	0	0
Ditto, paid in Advance	2	0	0
Overpayments	0	18	9
Nine Life Compositions	45	0	0
Garden Rent	8	10	0
Dividend on Consols	11	0	2
Sale of Books	9	6	6
Visitors to Castle	98	10	3
	£464	5	1

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Mr. H. Campkin—Index Vol. 27	4	4	0
Ditto, Sundry Expenses	2	3	0
Mr. Rivington—Vol. xxix.	144	12	5
Illustrations, do.	73	12	6
Index, do.	4	0	0
Clerk's Salary	20	0	0
Editor—On Account Vol. xxx.	25	0	0
Expenses of Annual Meeting	7	2	0
Printing, Stationery, &c.	3	19	0
Editor's Expenses	1	7	6
Clerk's Expenses, Stamps, &c.	5	9	10
Sundries	2	3	8
Books for Library and Binding	11	9	10
Castle Account—			
Rent 31 6 8			
Warder 26 0 0			
Ditto Commission, 1878 4 19 6			
Taxes and Sundries 11 8 1			
Wood 2 10 0			
	76	4	3
Balance at Treasurer's, Dec. 31, 1879	82	17	1
	£464	5	1

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1880.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Treasurer's	82	17	1
Invested in Consols	374	18	3
Arrears of Subscriptions—estimated to produce	50	0	0
Garden Rent due	3	0	0
Surplus Stock of Books	50	0	0
Due on Illustrations Vol. xxix	10	0	0
	£570	15	4

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions paid in advance	2	0	0
Morgan, Commission, 1879	4	18	6
Sundry Bills	10	0	0
One Quarter Castle Rent	8	0	0
	24	18	6
Balance of assets	545	16	10
	£570	15	4

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Rules of the Society.

1. That the Society shall avoid all topics of religious and political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.

2. That the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

3. That Candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.

4. That the Annual subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.

N.B.—No Member whose Subscription is in arrear, is entitled to receive the annual volume of Collections, until such subscription has been paid.

5. That every new Member, upon election, be required to pay, in addition to such Subscription or Life Composition, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings.

6. That the Committee have power to admit, without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member.

7. That the general affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee, to consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretaries, the Editor of the "Collections," who (in accordance with the vote of the general annual meeting,

held 17th August, 1865) shall receive such remuneration as the Committee may deem fit; Local Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Honorary Curator and Librarian, and not less than twelve other Members, who shall be chosen at the General Meeting in March; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.

N.B.—The Committee meet at Lewes Castle, on the Thursdays preceding the usual Quarter Days, at 12 o'clock.

8. That the management of the financial department of the Society's affairs be placed in the hands of a Sub-Committee, specially appointed for that purpose by the General Committee.

9. That the Finance Committee be empowered to remove from the list of the Society the name of any Member whose Subscription shall be more than three years in arrear, and who shall neglect to pay on application: and that this Committee shall at each quarterly meeting of the General Committee submit a report of the liabilities of the Society, when cheques, signed by three of the Members present, shall be drawn on the Treasurer for the same.

10. That the accounts of the Society be submitted annually to the examination of two auditors, who shall be elected by the Committee from the general body of the Members of the Society.

11. That at all Meetings of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding.

12. That two General Meetings of the Society be held in the year:—the one on the Second Thursday in August, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, and the other on the Thursday preceding Lady Day, at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, at 12.30; at either of which Meetings such alterations shall be made in the Rules as a majority of those present may determine, on notice thereof having been submitted in writing to the preceding Quarterly Meeting of the Committee.

13. That a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretaries on the requisition in writing of five Members, or of the President or two Vice-Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for consideration at such Meeting; and that subject only to be then considered.

14. That the Committee have power to appoint as an Honorary Member any person (including foreigners) likely to promote the interests of the Society; such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, nor to have the right of voting in the affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.

15. That the General Meeting in March be empowered to appoint any Member *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects of local interest; and that such Local Secretaries be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

16. That Meetings for the purpose of reading Papers, and the exhibition of Antiquities, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine, and that notice be given by circular.

17. That the Honorary Secretaries shall keep a record of the Proceedings of the Society; such minutes to be read and confirmed at each successive Quarterly Meeting of the Committee, and signed by the Chairman then sitting.

Spea.
*Sperl.
Spratley,
Springate,
Spurrell,
Stead, P

Sussex Archaeological Society.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH COINS OF SUSSEX.

elementary symbols of classical literature at an earlier period, through the medium of those Gaulish merchants who, in the habit of constantly trading with the south coast, were so prompt in conveying the news of Cæsar's intended invasion from shore to shore. Several circumstances, however, combine to suggest the year 50 B.C. as the date of the commencement of the inscribed coinage of Britain.

We find, on attentive examination, that the first appearance of intelligible legends is unaccompanied by any sudden radical alteration in the design of the existing coinage. Imperfect inscriptions intermixed with the

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10. That the accounts of the Society be [illegible]
of two audit[illegible]

ERRATUM.

Page 245 line 3, for "£100" read "£1000."

OMISSION FROM LIST OF MEMBERS.

Rev. H. J. Peckham, Petersfield (Life Member).

[illegible]

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[illegible]
Spea
Speri
Spratley,
Springate,
Spurrell, F.
Stead, Rev. A

Sussex Archaeological Society.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH COINS OF SUSSEX.

By ERNEST H. WILLETT, Esq., F.S.A.

(*Continued from* Vol. xxix.)

PART II.

THE INSCRIBED SERIES.

Coins of Commius and his Sons.

The inscriptions which occur on British coins being, so far as they have been deciphered, entirely in Roman characters, it follows that the date of the minting of such Inscribed money was subsequent to the arrival of the legions in this country.

It is, of course, possible that the insular colony of the Maritime Belgæ may have become acquainted with the elementary symbols of classical literature at an earlier period, through the medium of those Gaulish merchants who, in the habit of constantly trading with the south coast, were so prompt in conveying the news of Cæsar's intended invasion from shore to shore. Several circumstances, however, combine to suggest the year 50 B.C. as the date of the commencement of the inscribed coinage of Britain.

We find, on attentive examination, that the first appearance of intelligible legends is unaccompanied by any sudden radical alteration in the design of the existing coinage. Imperfect inscriptions intermixed with the

scattered limbs of the dismembered horse, are the first indications of the approaching change. The types as yet remain at the extremity of degradation, to which a succession of barbarian artists, each repeating, exaggerating, and unconsciously modifying the mistakes of his predecessor, had reduced them.[1]

But a new era of design is shortly to be commenced. It began within the life-time of the same king, and it is visibly Roman in character. The conquerors must either have imported artists to engrave dies for the provincial mints, or the subjugated Celts themselves have seized upon and copied such specimens of civilized art as were to be found in the money chest of the victorious army of occupation, or amongst the decorations and accoutrements of its soldiers. For instance, one can hardly believe that such coins as those figured Plate IV., Nos. 5 and 9, Pl. V., Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11, 13 and 14, were engraved by men who had never seen the masterpieces of Greek and Roman art. On the other hand, it is easily credible that the coins on Plates IV. and V. other than those enumerated, might be produced by a comparatively unskilled workman.

It is nevertheless exceedingly difficult to maintain any such niceties of distinction, and it is, after all, of little moment which of these two conjectures is correct, for the fact remains that by some process or another, the old Greek laureated head, that had become naturalized during a century of modifications, was discarded, together with the traditions, associations, and superstitions connected with it, in favour of a series of Roman designs. Its outline, however, was not altogether lost sight of, for the shapes of many of the adopted Roman forms follow the lines of the older patterns, and some of our most distinguished numismatists are disposed to trace an almost unbroken series in the chain of derivatives.

History of Commius.

The first name that we find recorded on British coins is that of the Atrebatian chief, COMMIOS, and notwith-

[1] Plate IV., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are examples of the earliest inscribed British coins.

standing the possibility of the single coin attributed to him belonging to his son, in the absence of direct proof to the contrary, it is at least permissible to assign it to the father.

When we consider how few are the points of contact between early written history (connected with this country) and existing monuments, it is obviously incumbent upon intelligent enquiry that it should pause to observe the electric light, as it were, of discovery thrown on the obscurity of the past. Few indeed are the sparks that it emits, but such as they are we must utilize them to grope our way amidst the dimly lit pages of ancient British history.

This Commius or Commios (for the names are identical—the method of spelling depending upon whether we prefer to adopt the Roman or the Gaulish language[2]), is one of the few British Chieftains mentioned by Roman historians of whom we have any numismatic evidence. The tribes and chiefs whose names are given by these ancient chroniclers are, indeed, many; the description of their manners and customs graphic, the stories of their treachery, factions, feuds and elementary policy both clear and comprehensible, but the instances where one can point to contemporaneous inscriptions of their names may be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

It is, of course, impossible to determine with absolute certainty the identity of the Commius of the coins and the Commius of Cæsar, but the circumstantial evidence is so strong in favour of its being one and the same man, that the identity may be accepted by all but the most sceptical.

It is from the commentaries of the great soldier historian, Julius Cæsar, that we must gather what information we can about Commius.

"Eos (legatos) domum remittit, et cum iis una Commium, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat . . . . . cujusque auctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, mittit."[3]

[2] Many Gaulish names terminate in *os*, which fact seems to suggest their derivation from a Greek source.

[3] Cæsar de Bell. Gall., lib. iv., cap. xxi.

This is the first historical reference we have to the man whose name, in connection with those of his sons, is to figure so prominently in the early numismatic history of our country.

Mr. Evans gives the following *resumé* of the History of Commius, as compiled from the Commentaries :—

> When sent on his errand by Cæsar he was seized by the barbarians and thrown into prison, notwithstanding in the character of ambassador he bore the General's commission. After the defeat of the Britons he was set at liberty, and came to Cæsar with those heads of tribes who voluntarily laid down their arms after their unsuccessful attempt to oppose the Roman landing. He was also in Britain at the time of Cæsar's second invasion, B.C. 54, and introduced the Ambassadors of Cassivellaunus to him.[4] He afterwards returned into Gaul, and is said to have been left with a detachment of cavalry in guard over the Menapii, whilst Cæsar proceeded against the Treviri in B.C. 53. In the following year, however, he again forsook his allegiance to the Romans, and became one of the leaders of the Gallic league against Cæsar. So active was he that Labienus attempted to take his life by treachery, but Commius escaped though severely wounded. An anecdote is related concerning him by Frontinus,[5] who states that, on one occasion, Commius fled from Gaul to Britain, and only escaped from Cæsar, who was pursuing hotly at a distance, by hoisting the sails of his vessels while still high and dry on the shore. The Roman General was deceived by the stratagem, and abandoned the pursuit, supposing that his foe had embarked safely.
>
> In B.C. 51 Commius was again one of the leaders of a league formed between the Bellovacii, the Atrebates and other tribes against the Romans, but he finally made his subjection to them, promising to go anywhere and to do anything that Antony prescribed, but on the condition that he should never come within sight of another Roman ("ne in conspectum veniat cujusquam Romani" [6]).—*Evans*, p. 151.

Of other matters in subsequent connection with the life of Commius, history preserves a discreet, though somewhat tantalizing, silence. And here it is that numismatic evidence affords a clue, and suggests his probable residence in this country as Chief of the Island-Atrebates, and other Belgic tribes, settled in the south of England. It is, however, probable that his reign in this country was, although prosperous and successful, of short duration, for we only find one coin that may be considered

[4] De Bell. Gall., lib. v., cap. xxii. [5] Lib. ii., cap. xiii., sec. 2. [6] Ib. lib. viii., 48.

as belonging to him. But that his memory was cherished, is patent from the evident desire of his sons to perpetuate it, and to associate their names with his, for out of 49 coins figured in Plates IV., V. and VI., 28 bear the title COMMII FILIUS in some abbreviated form.

Commius, then, it may be supposed, settled in Britain about 50 B.C., being sustained in his sovereignty over the Regni and Atrebates, and perhaps the Cantii, by Roman influence, and was succeeded at his death by his three sons, Tincommius, Verica and Eppillus, whose coins are found in considerable numbers in the district defined below.

Any endeavour to assign some particular limit to his dominions must be conjectural, but we shall not be very far out if we describe the area of his territory as having consisted of Sussex, Surrey, East Hampshire and Berkshire, with probably a portion of West Kent as the eastern-most boundary. The capital of this kingdom was CALLEVA (Silchester) as we find the name of this town appearing as a mint-mark on some of the coins of Eppillus.

The tract of country round about Chichester, extending to the coast as far east as Bognor, south as Selsea, and west as Hayling Island, is perhaps one of the most fertile districts in the kingdom for the discovery of British remains, and as we know from many passages in the Commentaries[7] that the Atrebates of Britain kept up a friendly intercourse with the tribe of the same name on the Continent, we may suppose that whilst they were governed by a strong chief like Commius, to whose influence and importance we have Cæsar's direct testimony, no precautions would be neglected to secure possession of the strategic points commanding the line of communication.

Unfortunately, the few monuments that are left us of this distant epoch of history, are so effaced, as to be of little use in endeavouring to read its records, and we have to reason more by inference and analogy than by absolute evidence. Undoubtedly, however, one of the principal

[7] Lib. iii., chap. ix.; iv., chap. xx., xxi., and others.

means of maintaining a foreign connection would be the possession of a suitable port for landing and departure, and a glance at the map will at once suggest Chichester and Pagham harbours as being in the most direct line from the capital. Now, though some two or more miles of the Selsea peninsula may have been washed away by the sea since the time when 'this ancient route to the Continent' was popular, and from this cause probably much valuable evidence is for ever lost, yet no part of the south coast has been so fruitful in yielding a harvest of evidence of ancient civilization as those portions of Sussex and Hampshire bordering the Southampton Water and the harbours of Portsmouth, Chichester and Porchester.

The political value of this district is increased by its propinquity to the Isle of Wight, through which, we are told by Diodorus Siculus[8], passed so much of the exported metal for which Britain was justly famous.

Regnum (Chichester) itself was a post of considerable importance in Roman times, being a station on Stane Street, and in the time of Claudius the district capital of Cogidubnus.

Our readers no doubt well remember the stone found at Chichester in 1723, now at Goodwood (described in Vol. VII. of these Collections, in the "Monumenta Historica Britannica," cxix. 124, Dallaway's "Rape of Chichester," Horsfield's "Sussex," and elsewhere), which bears a dedicatory inscription of a temple to Neptune and Minerva for the welfare of the Imperial family, with the sanction of the Emperor Claudius and his tributary prince COGIDVBNVS of Britain—a native potentate alluded to by Tacitus as "our most faithful ally" ("cogidumno .... is ad nostram usque memoriam fidissimus mansit").

Commius must have lived long enough to consolidate his kingdom so effectually that his three sons could peaceably succeed to his honours and possessions. It seems, however, that these were divided at his death, and, judging from coin-distribution, in the following manner.

[8] Lib. v., cap. xxii.

Coinage of Tincommius.

We may infer that Tincommius was the eldest son, and that he took West Sussex and East Hampshire for his inheritance—ruling over the Regni. The facts that lead to this conclusion are that some of his types, and his only, bear a strong resemblance to the single specimen of his father's, and to the latest of the un-inscribed series. They occur also in gold alone, whilst both his brothers struck coins in the baser metals of silver and bronze.

The existence, however, of other coins of Tincommius, of far greater artistic merit, chronicles the introduction of classical influence, and marks the change which occurred in the design of the whole ancient British series, as dating from the reign of this prince.

The origin of his name has given rise to much speculation. Mr. Roach Smith, in Vol. i. of the "Collectanea Antiqua," draws attention to the word TIN as being synonymous with DUN, signifying a hill, and quotes several instances of its occurrence as a prefix both in Gaul and Britain, as Tincontium and Tinurtium in the former; in the latter, Tindolana and Tintagium. But whatever its derivative signification, it is evident that in the present instance it is intended for a patronymic.

The difficulty of inquiry into Celtic literature has prevented the writer from making any exhaustive research for a word in that language resembling in form or sound the syllable TIN, and signifying the metal we are accustomed to recognise under that name; but if there be any such, it is far from impossible that TINCOMMIUS, through whose territory passed so much of the ductile metal on its way for manufacture into the immortal bronzes of Greece and Rome, may have adopted this prefix to his father's name to indelibly associate his own with that of the chief article of export of his dominions.

Mr. Evans draws attention to the possibility of his identity with the prince referred to as TIM. (See "Monumenta Hist. Brit.," cvi.), in company with Dubuovellaunus, in the inscription at Ancyra, commemorating

the deeds of Augustus, and as having been one of the suppliants who came to the Imperial throne.

Coinage of Verica.

The coins of *Verica* are principally found round about Guildford and Farley Heath in Surrey, and we may conclude that the second son succeeded to this central Atrebatian portion of the kingdom on his father's death. He does not appear to have struck coins so early as did Tincommius, for we do not find any of his types bearing resemblance to the un-inscribed series in any considerable degree, but several exhibit a marked likeness to the improved and later types of Tincommius, from which they were evidently copied (some, indeed, being identical, save for the inscriptions). Coins of both the brothers occurred in the Selsea find, in the numerical proportion, of Tincommius 96 to Verica 28, and with them were two specimens of the youngest son, Eppillus.

The coinage of Verica includes some of the most beautiful types in the whole range of the ancient British numismatic art, and except on a few of the smaller silver pieces, a uniform excellence is maintained in their design and execution. Remarks on points worthy of note will be found under the technical description of the plates, but especial attention is drawn to Figs. 1, 6, 11, 13, and 14, on Pl. V., and Figs. 1 and 2 on Pl. VI.

Figs. 1 and 11 on Pl. V. exhibit a leaf on the convex side. Mr. Evans says, in reference to the larger of these coins—

"The leaf appears to be that of the vine, but it is hard to say whether this was an original type to signify the fertility of the soil, or adopted from some other source. An acquaintance with the vine might probably result from the intercourse with the Romans, and the permission of the Emperor Probus for Spain, Gaul, and Britain to cultivate the vine and make wine, implies its existence and use in all three countries at that time. At any rate, the device of the vine leaf does not appear to have been borrowed from any Roman coin, but the obverse of these

British examples bears a strong resemblance to that of some of the coins of Selinus." On these, however, "the leaf is that of the wild parsley, and not of the vine."

Fig. 6, on Pl. V., is the interesting coin found at Selsea, whose legend, COM. FILI., determined the controversy that had long existed on the somewhat obscure terms COM. F. and TASC. F., so frequently met with. Its discovery was most important for British numismatics, and it fully confirmed the views of Dr. Birch and Mr. Evans, who had maintained that these inscriptions should be read COMMII. FILIUS and TASCIOVANI.FILIUS, and thoroughly disposed of the suggestions that emanated from certain learned sources, that the words stood for the "community of the FIRBOLGS," &c., &c.

Figs. 13, Plate V., bears a laureated head on its obverse, drawn after the model of the Imperial heads on the Roman coinage. This head bears a stronger resemblance to that of Claudius than to any other Emperor, but it is not unlike Augustus; and as the date of the coin agrees with his reign, and not with that of Claudius, it is probably intended for the former Emperor, if it is not the tributary prince himself. But on this point obscurity must, perhaps, for ever rest.

Plate V., fig. 14, and Plate VI., figs. 1 and 2, bear a semi-draped figure, seated in a curule chair, holding a *hasta* in her hand, probably derived from one of the consular coins of the Porcia family.

It is interesting to note the first occurrence of this figure as connected with Britain. Soon after—under the Antonines—with slight modifications (such as changing the *hasta* for a military ensign, and replacing the curule chair by a rock), the design became emblematic of the province. Its existence on the copper coinage of the present day is familiar to us all.

Coinage of Eppillus.

The coins of the third and youngest son, *Eppillus*, are considerably less numerous than those of the two elder brothers, and as they are found principally in Kent, a detailed description of them is foreign to the object of

this paper. But the intimate relation between the three brothers, together with the discovery of two coins belonging to this prince, with those of his relatives at Selsea, prevent our entirely passing him over.

The coin figured Plate VI., No. 17 (Evans, Pl. IV., fig. 1), seems to have been issued under the joint authority of the brothers, as it bears a legend which is interpreted as the contracted forms of their three names; TC for Tincommius, VI for Verica, and E P for Eppillus. It was found in Kent, and passed from the Faussett Collection into the British Museum, and is exhibited here merely as an illustration of the probable fraternal association in sovereignty. Another coin (Evans, Pl. III., fig. 7), having a capricorn reverse, bears the conjoined names of Verica and Eppillus.

This latter prince probably first succeeded to the rule of the Cantii, and afterwards to a co-sovereignty with Verica over the Atrebates and Cantii. This view is supported by the Silchester mint-mark, CALLEV (Calleva) appearing on the coins of Eppillus; and if his money was current in Kent, at Silchester and on the Selsea promontory at one and the same time, he must have at last gathered under his sway a district quite as large, if not more extensive, as that ruled by Commius when at the zenith of his popularity.

We find the word REX, "the title usually applied by Cæsar and other Roman historians to the petty princes of the various British tribes," appearing on the coins both of Verica and Eppillus, and in the case of the latter king connected with the name of his capital, Calleva. REX. CALLE.

COMMIVS?

PLATE IV.—FIG. 1.

Evans, Pl. I., fig. 10.

N 82-83 grains.

OBV.—Portions of the laureated bust (as on Plate I., fig. 8) to the right; on the dexter side, above the decoration of the neck, is an object like the head of a serpent.

Rev.—MMIOS. Three-tailed horse to the right; beneath, a wheel; above, a trefoil ornament. Some specimens show an arm terminating in a crescent and pellet above the tail of the horse, and an oval ring ornament below.

A coin of this type has been found at Cackham, and is in the possession of James Gorham, Esq., of that place. There are also two in Mr. Evans' Cabinet, but it is not known where they were found. Others very similar, but without inscriptions, have been discovered on Farley Heath.

TINCOMMIVS.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 2.

Evans, Pl. I., fig. 11.

Æ about 85 grains.

Obv.—Portions of laureated bust to the right, as on No. 1; there is, however, a small annulet at the end of one of the open crescents.

Rev.—TINC. COMMI. F. Barbarous three-tailed horse to the right; above, a triangle of pellets, or annulet; below, a ring ornament, and an annulet; behind, a ring ornament.

This coin is in the Hunter Collection at Glasgow; but its place of finding is not known.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 3.

Evans, Pl. I., fig. 12.

Æ 83 grains.

Obv.—Portions of laureated bust as on No. 1.

Rev.—Rude, three-tailed horse to the right; above, TIN; in front, DV (?); above the horse, a crescent and a pellet; below, a wheel and a crescent; in front, another crescent; behind, an oval ring ornament. There are traces of a beaded circle having surrounded the whole.

It has been suggested (Evans, p. 162) that the letters D V, which are seen in front of the horse on this specimen, are part of the name of a town such as D V robrivæ, or Sorbio DV'num. But they are hardly distinct enough

on the coin to render safe any speculation on this matter. The type has occurred at Steyning, Alfriston, and Selsea.

The three coins just described are the links connecting the anepigraphous with the inscribed series; henceforth we find well-drawn designs replacing the barbarous British attempts.

The five following specimens resemble one another very closely, and are also very similar to the types of Verica, Pl. V., 2, 3, and 4. "The design of the charging horseman may have been copied from the reverse of the denarii of the Crepusia family, as figured by Cohen xvi." (Evans, p. 163.)

PLATE IV.—FIG. 4.

Evans, Pl. I., fig. 14.

N 81 grains.

OBV.—Convex: COM· F on a sunk tablet.

REV.—Horseman, with javelin, to the right; below, TIN; behind the horseman, a star; behind the horse, three pellets joined in a triangular form; the whole within a coarse-beaded circle.

Found at Alfriston, together with Nos. 3 and 7.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 5.

Evans, Pl. I., fig. 13.

N 82 grains.

OBV.—Convex: TINC on a sunk tablet.

REV.—Horseman poising a javelin, and charging to the right; below, ·C· F.; above, a star of six points; the whole within a beaded circle.

Found at Wittering, also in Hampshire.

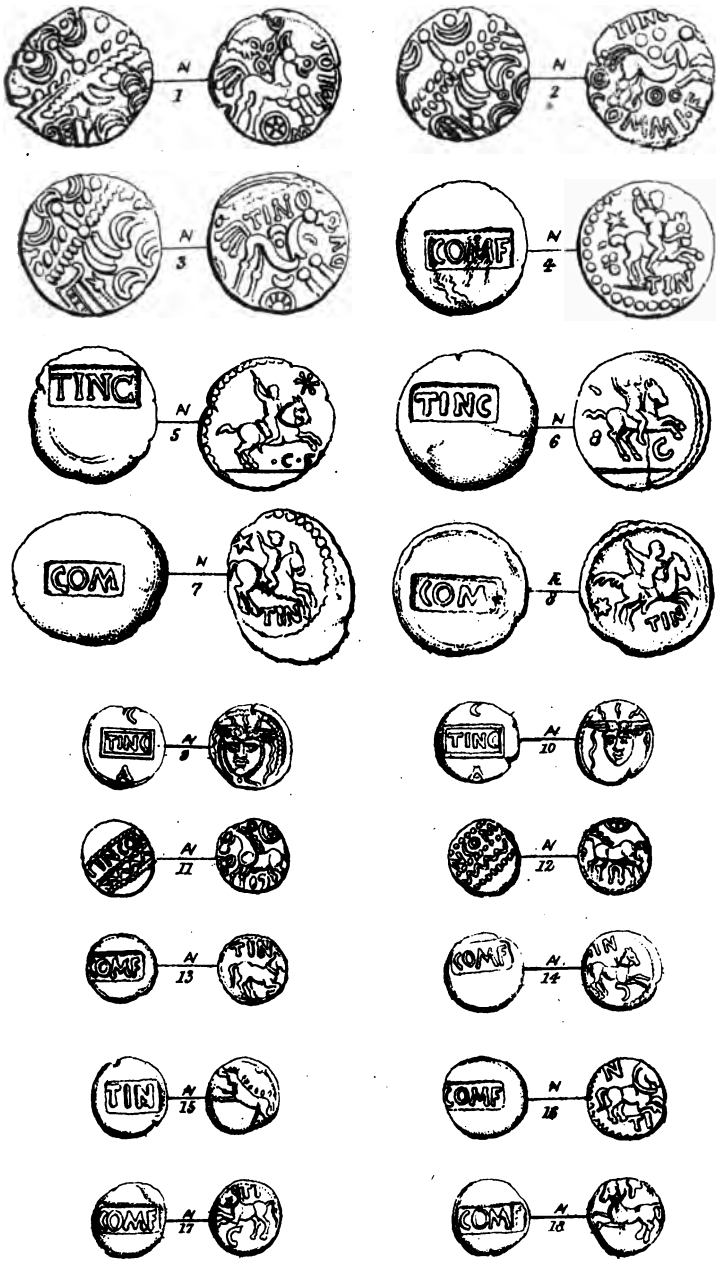
PLATE IV.—FIG. 6.

Evans Pl. II., fig. 8.

N 76 grains.

OBV.—As on No. 5, except that the letters TINC are rather smaller, and less regularly formed.

TINCOMMIUS



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REV.—As on No. 5, but without the star in the field; above, the horseman, and with a large C beneath the horse.

This is a variety of the preceding coin; the difference being that the star is absent, and that the letter C stands alone without the sequent F.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 7.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 1.

Æ 83 grains.

OBV.—Convex: COM on a sunk tablet.

REV.—TIN below a charging horseman, as on No. 4.

Found at Alfriston.—A variety of No. 4.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 8.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 7.

Æ

OBV.—COM on a sunk tablet.

REV.—As on Nos. 4 and 7, but with the star lower in the field.

This coin was found in the neighbourhood of Winchester, and is described in the proceedings of the Num. Soc. of April, 1843, as being of brass. It is probably an ancient forgery. A bronze coin plated with gold of Tasciovanus, the father of Cunobelin (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare)—of the type Evans, Pl. V., fig. 11—was found near Chichester some time ago. Other instances of counterfeits are not wanting to show that even in these early times some persons were dishonest enough to attempt to palm off worthless imitations on the unwary.

PLATE IV.—FIGS. 9 AND 10.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *figs.* 1 *and* 2.

Æ 15 grains, sp. gr. 11.

OBV.—TINC. on a raised tablet; above, C.; below A.

REV.—Full-faced head of Medusa in high relief.

The marked superiority of design in Fig. 9 over that in Fig. 10 cannot fail to strike even the most casual observer. I have seen twenty coins of this type which may be all distinctly referred to one model or the other; there is no gradation of type. Fig. 9 is as fine in workmanship as some of the best Roman coins, and it is difficult to believe that it was executed by a barbarian. Fig. 10 is much inferior, and is probably a provincial copy.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that the letters C A appear above and below the tablet, not C F, as was formerly supposed. Can this be intended for the first part of the word Calleva? or are the letters the initials of Calleva Atrebatum? In either case it would suggest that Calleva was the capital of Tincommius as well as of Eppillus, and would tend to confirm the view of his rule over that tribe.[9]

Both varieties weigh from 14 to 15½ grains, and are pretty constant in the specific gravity of 11.[10]

Mr. Evans believes this type to have originated in the design on the reverse of Plate II., fig. 14. He says (p. 166)—

"The type of the obverse is thoroughly British in character, though of good workmanship; while the type of the reverse appears to be purely classical, and may be appealed to as an evidence of the influence of foreign artists upon our native coinage."

"The question arises, in what manner are we to account for such a subject appearing on a British coin? We find the head of Medusa both on Sicilian and on Roman Consular coins, but from none of these does the present example appear to have been taken.....There is little doubt that about the period when the Inscribed coinage of Tincommius commenced, Roman artists were employed in the British mints."

"This new school of engravers did not, however, immediately introduce new types or forms of coins, but continued to strike the coins upon the old model, as far as regarded their usually dished shape, and merely modi-

[9] On one coin the letter B occurs in the place of A.

[10] These smaller pieces are intended for quarters of the larger.

fied and adapted the existing types; as, for instance, by placing an inscribed tablet on what had formerly been the plain convex side, and converting the rude horse on the reverse into a well-formed equestrian figure."

"Now, among the coins found at Bognor in company with this coin of Tincommius, were many coins of the same module, belonging to the old un-inscribed series, and among these it is but natural to look for the prototype of the present coin."

"The obverse presents no difficulty, but the derivation of the reverse is not at first sight quite so apparent, but any one who will examine the reverse of the coin, Plate E, fig. 10 (Plate II., fig. 14, in this paper) *will see how readily the device upon it assumes the form of a full face.*"

"But in addition to this, the central tree-like object which forms the nose expands at the top into two wing-like projections occupying just the position of the wings above the forehead of Medusa. And I cannot but come to the conclusion that the head of Medusa was suggested to the mind of the engraver by some of these rude coins, and the original device was improved by him into a subject more in accordance with classical mythology" (Evans, p. 168).

The foregoing is the opinion of the highest authority on British coins of our day; but it is not to be expected that those of us who have not had the advantage of so extended and varied an experience with this class of numismatics can see the derivation quite so readily.

The type has been found at Bognor and Selsea only.

PLATE IV.—FIGS. 11 AND 12.

Evans, Pl. II., figs. 2 and 3.

Æ 15-18 grains.

OBV.—TINCOM in one case, NCOM in the other, and a zigzag ornament, in the spaces between three corded lines across the field.

REV.—Horse to the left; above, a wheel and an annulet; in front, three annulets braced; below, a horseshoe ornament.

Found at Selsea. One is said to have been discovered in Westmoreland, but how it travelled so far is an unsolved mystery.

This type confirms the reading of the name Tincommius, as it is the only instance of its occurring in a more extended form than TINC.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 13.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 5.

Æ 18 grains.

Obv.—COM. F. on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—TIN, above a bridled horse kneeling to the right; the whole within a beaded circle.

Found at Bognor and Selsea.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 14.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Plate* x., *fig.* 3.

Æ weight 15⅛ grains, sp. gr. 11·5.

Obv.—Same as last.

Rev.—Same as last, with exception of a reversed C below the horse, which appears more lively than on No. 13.

Found at Selsea.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 15.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 4.

Æ weight 15 grains, sp. gr. 12·5.

Obv.—TIN, on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—An undescribed animal, with mane erect, salient, to the left.

Found at Selsea.

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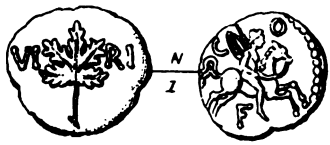
VERICA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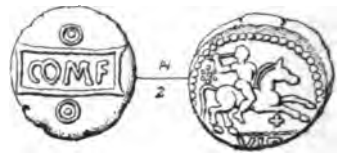
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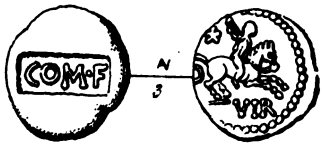
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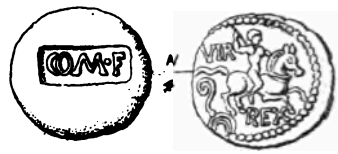
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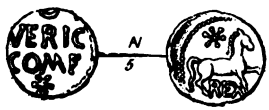
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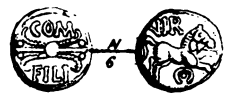
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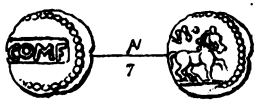
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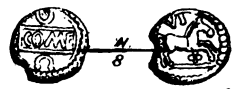
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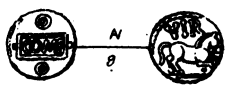
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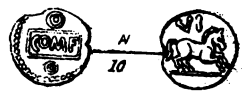
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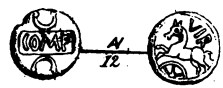
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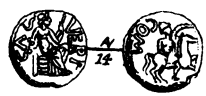
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PLATE IV.—FIG. 16.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 6.

Æ weight 16½ grains.

OBV.—COM·F. on a sunk tablet.

REV.—Bridled horse prancing to the right; below, TI; above, N The whole within a beaded circle.

Found at Selsea, and at Kingston in Surrey.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 17.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Plate* x., *fig.* 5.

Æ weight 16 grains, sp. gr. 11·5.

OBV.—COM·F. on a sunk tablet.

REV.—TI above, and C below; a bridled horse galloping to the left.

Found at Selsea.

PLATE IV.—FIG. 18.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 6.

Æ 15 grains, sp. gr. 12.

OBV.—COMF on a sunk tablet.

REV.—T. above; a bridled horse prancing, to the left.

Found at Selsea.

There is a great similarity between the last six coins (No. 15 excepted). They all bear the sunk tablet, with its filial inscription on the obverse, and a prancing horse and the King's name on the reverse; the position of the horse and the different forms of abbreviation of the name constituting what difference there is.

VERICA, OR VIRICA.

PLATE V.—FIG. 1.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 9.

Æ weight 82 grains.

OBV.—VI—RI; on either side an expanded leaf (oak, maple, or vine).

REV.—C.O. F. Horseman leaping to the right. From other speci-

mens it is seen that the horse is springing from a stage beneath his hind feet, another similar stage being under his forefeet. The horseman carries behind him a long oval pointed shield and a spear. The whole is enclosed within a beaded circle.

Remarks on this coin have been already made. It is not, perhaps, so early a type as the three immediately following it, resembling so closely those of Tincommius, but I have placed it first as being the most remarkable in feature.

The type has been found at Pagham and Shoreham in Sussex, and at Romsey in Hampshire.

PLATE V.—FIG. 2.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 14.

Æ 81 grains.

OBV.—CO.M.F. on a sunk tablet, with a raised border; above and below, a ring ornament.

REV.—VIR (?) : a horseman to the right in the act of discharging a dart; behind, a star of dots; below the horse, a small cross.

The place of finding of this coin is not known. It differs from the two next coins in having a ring ornament above and below the sunken tablet. In this particular it resembles the small coins figs. 9 and 10.

PLATE V.—FIG. 3.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 11.

Æ 80 grains.

OBV.—COM F on a sunk tablet.

REV.—VIR beneath a horseman charging to the right about to discharge a dart, as on No. 2, except that the lance is not horizontal; behind, a star of six points.

Also a coin with no history of discovery. It is now in Mr. Evans' Cabinet, having passed through those of Dimsdale and Huxtable.

PLATE V.—FIG. 4.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 10.

N 82 grains.

OBV.—COM·F on a sunk tablet.

REV.—VIR above; REX below a horseman charging and apparently about to throw a short lance; behind a lituus-shaped object, and an open crescent reversed. The whole within a beaded circle.

The object behind the horse may be either a lituus, such as was used by the Augurs (not the cavalry trumpet), or possibly a barbaric remnant of a portion of the chariot.

It will be seen that the title REX appears on this and the next type.

Found at Selsea, and near Steyning.

PLATE V.—FIG. 5.

Evans, Pl. II., fig. 12.

N 21 grains, sp. gr. 11.

OBV.—Convex; VERIC.COM·F in two lines across the field; above, a crescent; below, a six-pointed star.

REV.—REX beneath a horse walking to the right; above, a star similar to that on the obverse. The whole enclosed in a beaded circle.

The type has occurred at Selsea and East Wittering in Sussex, and on Farley Heath in Surrey.

PLATE V.—FIG. 6.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Plate* x., *fig.* 11.

N 16 grains, sp. gr. 10.

OBV.—A thunderbolt across the field; above, COM; below, FILI.

REV.—VIR above a horse galloping to the right; below, an annulet enclosing a pellet.

The importance of this coin has been already referred to. Two specimens have been found at Selsea, weighing

respectively 16 and 11 grains; on the heavier of the two the horse and annulet are both larger and bolder than on the inferior variety. The thunderbolt arrangement most probably had its origin in the ubiquitous wreath.

PLATE V.—FIG. 7.

Evans, Pl. II, fig. 13.

N

Obv.—COM.F on a sunk tablet enclosed by a beaded circle.

Rev.—VI above a bridled horse stepping to the right, upon an exergual line, within a beaded circle.

Found at Bognor.

PLATE V.—FIG. 8.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 12.

N 15½ grains, sp. gr. 11·5.

Obv.—COM·F. on a sunk tablet; above and below, a penannular ornament; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—VI above a horse galloping to the right; below, an exergual line, and a reversed pyramid of pellets; the whole within a beaded circle.

Found at Selsea.

PLATE V.—FIG. 9.

Evans, Pl. III., fig. 1.

N 12½ grains.

Obv.—COM·F. on a sunk tablet, having a pellet at either end; above and below, a ring ornament.

Rev.—VIR. above a bridled horse kneeling to the right.

Found at Bognor.

PLATE V.—FIG. 10.

Evans, Pl. III., fig. 2.

N 17 grains.

Obv.—COM·F. as on No. 9, but without the pellets at either end of the tablet. The beaded circle is also more distinct.

Rev.—VI. above a horse, as on No. 8, but without the pyramid of pellets underneath.

Place of discovery not known.

There is very little difference between the last four coins; the points of distinction, however, though unimportant, are sufficiently well marked to constitute variety of type.

PLATE V.—FIG. 11.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 9.

N 16 grains, sp. gr. 11·4.

Obv.—An expanded leaf (oak, maple, or vine, as on No. 1) covering the field. VERI reading outwardly.[11]

Rev.—Horseman charging to the right, holding on his left arm a round and studded target, in his hand a short sword; below the horse, R X reading outwardly, above; F reading inwardly. The whole within a beaded circle.

Found at Selsea.

PLATE V.—FIG. 12.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 10.

N 16 grains, sp. gr. 13.

Obv.—COM·F on a sunk tablet; above and below, a crescent, terminated at either end by pellets, pointing outwardly.

Rev.—A bridled horse, of barbarous design, to the left; above, VIR; below, a wheel.

Found at Selsea.

PLATE V.—FIG. 13.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 8.

N 10·8 grains, sp. gr. 12·2.

Obv.—(Concave.) VIRI, reading inwardly, in front of an imperial laureated bust to the right.

Rev.—Horseman with circular shield charging to the right, as on No. 11; behind, COM. reading outwardly.

[11] *I.e.*, the letters placed with their bases to the edge of the coin and their tops converging towards its centre. When in the converse of this position, inscriptions may be said to read inwardly.

Found at Selsea.

Small coins bearing the charging horseman have but recently been discovered, though the larger pieces have been long known; and it is to be noticed that the rider is armed with the round studded buckler, and not with the oblong shield, with which means of defence he is portrayed on the larger coins.

The only other instances of this shaped shield occurring on British coins are—1st, on a bronze coin of Cunobelin, Evans, xii., 14, where the horseman is similarly armed; 2nd, on a bronze coin of the same King, reading also TASCIIOVANTIS, where a standing military figure holds a round buckler on his left arm. In this case the shield is seen in profile, and appears highly convex.

It is also remarkable that the "horse and its rider" have, on this and the following examples, been transferred to the convex face of the coin, though (in the engravings) they are figured on the right hand, in order to make the series appear homogeneous.

PLATE V.—FIG. 14.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 7.

N 14 grain, sp. gr. 11·7.

Obv.—Partly draped figured seated to the right, holding the *hasta*; VERICA, reading inwardly.

Rev.—Similar to No. 13 in every particular.

Found at Selsea.

The device on the reverse of Nos. 11, 13, and 14 is identical in every respect; in fact close observation through a powerful magnifying glass seems to point to the conclusion that the two latter came from the same die.

This, taken in connection with one of the coins reading VERICA and the other VIRI, indisputably establishes the identity of these two names—a fact we have commented upon before.

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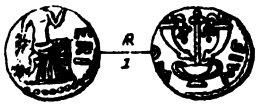
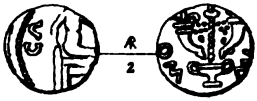
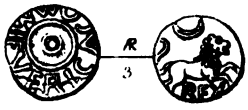
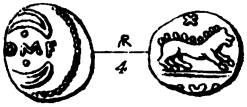
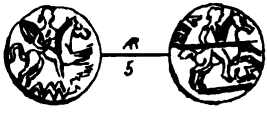
VERICA

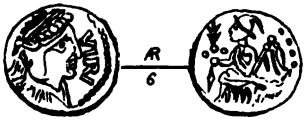


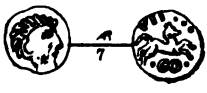


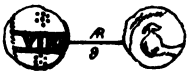


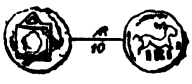


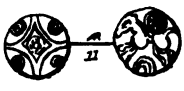


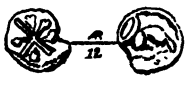


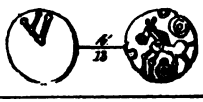


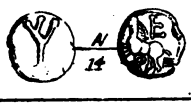












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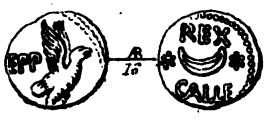

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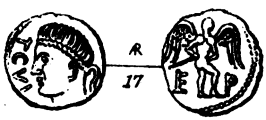

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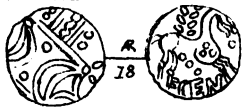

PLATE VI.—FIGS. 1 & 2.

Evans, Pl. III., *figs.* 5 *&* 6.

Æ 19½ and 17½ grains.

OBV.—VERICA, a partly draped figure seated to the right.

REV.—COMMI·F. A sceptre between two cornucopiæ issuing from a vase with two handles. A beaded circle encloses the device on both obverse and reverse.

The first of these coins was found at Richborough in Kent, the second at Farley Heath. The reverse, unintentionally engraved on the left instead of the right, is the same as on the gold coin from Selsea, Pl. II., fig. 14. The device of the horns of plenty on the obverse can be traced to a denarius of Mark Anthony. (Cohen, Pl. iii., 10.)

PLATE VI.—FIG. 3.

Evans, Pl. III., *fig.* 3.

Æ 13½ grains.

OB.—VERICA· COMMI·F·, reading outwardly, round an object probably intended for a circular shield.

REV.—REX below. A lion running to the right: above, a crescent.

This coin was found on Farley Heath, and bears the circular target on its obverse, round which runs the legend. Such bucklers of British date have been discovered in the bed of the Thames. (See Roach Smith's "Catal. of Roman Antiquities," 80), and at Dorchester in Oxfordshire ("Archæologia," xxvii., Pl. xxii.)

"The lion is a frequent type on Gaulish coins, whence it is probably derived."

PLATE VI.—FIG. 4.

Evans, Pl. III., *fig.* 4.

Æ 15 grains.

OBV.—COM·F, between two open crescents facing each other, and with a pellet opposite each centre. The whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Uncertain legend in the exergue, possibly VI.; lion to the right with mane erect; above, a small cross.

This coin was found at Albury, close to Farley Heath. The resemblance of the drawing to a lion is not very marked. The erect mane is somewhat similar to that of the animal on Pl. IV., fig. 14, and is, perhaps, more the characteristic of a boar than of a lion.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 5.

Evans, P. 184.

Æ 15½ grains, plated.

Obv.—A horseman galloping to the right; at his back a pointed, oval, shield; below, what is probably meant for COMM·F.

Rev.—A horseman charging, with lance in rest; below an exergual line, a semicircle of beads. VERICA in the field, reading outwardly.

Found on Lancing Down.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 6.

Evans, P. 184-185.

Æ 20½ grains.

Obv.—A draped bust, apparently with a diadem and with the legend VIRI, reading inwardly; a beaded circle encloses the design.

Rev.—A seated figure, winged and draped, and wearing a helmet; holding in her right hand a palm branch, in her left a sceptre.

Found on Lancing Down.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 7.

Evans, Page 183-184.

Æ

Obv.—A bare head in profile to the right.

Rev.—A horse galloping to the right; above, VII.; below, CO.

PLATE VI.

Evans, Page 185.

Fig. 9. Æ 5¼ grains.

OBV.—VIRI, between two lines; above and below, a star of pellets.

REV.—An unintelligible device of base design.

Fig. 10. Æ 5½ grains.

OBV.—Two squares interlaced, with a pellet in the centre.

REV.—A horse to the right, and the legend (V)IRI, or possibly TIN.

Fig. 11. Æ 4¾ grains.

OBV.—A hollow square, with the sides curved inwards; in the centre a pellet, and opposite each curve a ring ornament.

REV.—A horse galloping to the left; above, a wheel; below, a ring ornament.

Fig. 12. Æ 4 grains.

OBV.—Two crosses with irregular arms, intersecting one another at the angles.

REV.—Unintelligible.

The last seven types[12] were all discovered on Lancing Down, in the find already referred to. They present no very noteworthy feature, the most remarkable being, 1st, the appearance of the charging horseman on both sides of No. 5; 2nd, the occurrence of such small silver coins; and lastly, the general coarseness of execution which is uncommon to Verica's types. The existence of pieces of money of such small value testifies, however, to a considerable degree of civilization, and to many commercial necessities of the people amongst whom they were current.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 13.

Evans, Pl. E., fig. 12.

Æ 15½ grains, sp. gr. 11·5.

OBV.—A reversed letter A with the cross stroke downwards; or the letters V E in monogram, thus, ⅄.

REV.—Horse to the left with lyre-like mane; above, a ring ornament and annulet; below, a ring ornament; annulets in the field.

[12] For a long time in the possession of the late Mr. F. Medhurst, but now, with the exception of Fig. 7, in Mr. Evans' cabinet.

This coin is classed by Mr. Evans amongst the uninscribed, though he does so somewhat diffidently, believing (what the discovery of No. 14 has shewn ultimately) that this coin would be proved to be inscribed.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 14.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Plate* x., *fig.* 14.

N 15 grains, sp. gr. 11.

Obv.—Similar to the last, but with the downward strokes amalgamated, prolonged, and ending in a pellet.

Rev.—Horse as on No. 13; above, ⊬.

The curious symbol ⋁ may be V E in monogram, in the same way that some of the coins of Antedrigus are inscribed, and in which many Roman inscriptions are traced—notably the one at Chichester before referred to —or it may be a badly formed E for Eppillus. Considering, however, in what number the coins of Verica occur in comparison to those of his brother, it is probably safer to assign it to the former prince, especially as on one of the large vine-leaf coins in Mr. Evans's cabinet the uppermost transverse stroke of the E is absent, giving a similar figure, ⊬.

Both coins were found at Selsea, the former in considerable numbers.

EPPILLUS.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 15.

Num. Chron., N.S., Vol. xvii., *Pl.* x., *fig.* 13.

N 16 grains, sp. gr. 11.

Obv.—CALLEV. across the field; above, a six-pointed star; the whole surrounded by a beaded circle.

Rev.—EPPI. above a horse galloping to the right.

This coin, found at Selsea, effectually established the existence of the Silchester mint—a matter that some people were disposed to doubt, whilst the letters CALLE

only were known. The extension of the name of the town across the field has its parallel in the cases of the coinage of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin, coins of the former bearing abbreviations of the name of Verulam, of the latter those of Camulodunum, in similar positions.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 16.

Evans, Pl. IV., *fig.* 1.

Æ 18 grains.

OBV.—EPP; an eagle to the right with wings expanded.

REV.—REX. CALLE; an open crescent between two stars of pellets. A beaded circle round both obverse and reverse.

There is no record of places of discovery of this coin, though it has been frequently engraved.

"The eagle may denote sovereignty."

PLATE VI.—FIG. 17.

Evans, Pl. III., *fig.* 14.

Æ 20 grains.

OBV.—TC, VI. Diademed, beardless, head to the left, within a beaded circle.

REV.—EP. Nude, winged, genius holding a wand, or sword, surrounded by a beaded circle.

This coin was found in Kent, and is now in the British Museum, and has been already referred to as having been issued under the joint authority of the three brothers.

PLATE VI.—FIG. 18.

Evans, Pl. XV., *fig.* 2.

Æ 20 grains.

OBV.—Two open crescents back to back, with two pellets between them; on their concave sides two curved lines meet and form a foliated figure; above and below the crescents, a transverse line with foliated ends; and beyond these a five-fold wreath, the outer and centre lines corded, the others plain.

REV.—ECEN. Horse galloping to the right; above, a beaded ring ornament and pellets, and a sort of laurel branch instead of a mane; below, three pellets; beneath the tail, two pellets; below the head, an S-shaped figure; the E connected to the horse's hind legs.

This coin is one of the Battle hoard, referred to in Part I. of this paper, but belongs to the Eastern Counties.

With this Icenian medal, itself foreign to our county, this Account of The Ancient British Coins of Sussex must terminate.

Fresh discoveries may, it is to be hoped will, increase our scanty store of knowledge of this obscure period of history, and perhaps tell us who were the successors of Verica and Eppillus; for it is to the period between the death of the Sons of Commius and the reign of the Emperor Claudius (*circ.* B.C. 25—A.D. 43) only, that we must even anticipate that the range of illustration of such discoveries might extend, and it would indeed be of an interest more than common, were a coin found, belonging to that "our most faithful ally" Cogidumnus.[13]

It is most unlikely that British coins continued to be struck after the final subjugation of the Island by the generals of Claudius, as, when the Romans had effectually established themselves in Britain, they probably considered that a separate coinage was a superfluous luxury for the conquered race, and replaced it by one bearing the image and superscription of Cæsar. This view is supported by the numerous early Imperial denarii found on the Selsea coast, at Alfriston, and at other places in Sussex, in company with British coins.

It cannot be said that the character of our first Sussex Prince stands out very brightly in Roman annals, or that it is one on which we can pride ourselves to any great extent. He seems to have served them more for self-interest than from friendship, and to have kept but "Punic faith" with them, when indeed his dislike did not take the form of open enmity. But we must

[13] *See* ante p. 6.

remember that his story was written by an adversary, or rather by a forsaken friend, and that we cannot credit even Cæsar with having been exempt from partiality, when writing of the man who had deserted him.

That Commius was, however, a man of uncommon power we have sufficient evidence, and we know also that he had a considerable experience in the vicissitudes of fortune. At one time holding a commission in the Roman army, and entrusted with important military duties; at another, fleeing from his former chief—branded as a deserter and a traitor—again received into favour, and performing a delicate diplomatic mission; afterwards narrowly escaping assassination; he seems ultimately to have acquired so marked a distaste to anything Roman, as to have determined to abandon active interference in Continental politics—always, even to this day, a πελαγος κακων, a sea of troubles, to English rulers—and to have retired to Britain to enjoy a comparatively peaceful existence in his sovereignty over his former subjects.

Of him and of his sons it may be said, that, although "carebant vate sacro,"—they had no poet to sing their lays—yet in the most memorable portion of their souls' frail tenement they still survive, and go down the stream of time with names, if not indeed in every one's mouth, yet ever traceable by the student in the cabinets of the British Museum; and, in the younger generation, examples of filial pride.

Since the time that these 'tiny medals' were current coin of the realm, nineteen centuries have elapsed, and they themselves are almost unchanged. Once the objects of an unrighteous scramble after wealth, they are now the symbols of the immortality of a king's name. What will another nineteen centuries bring forth? Would the medium of barter bearing the names of John Dunn, or of Oham, or of Usebebe, if such exist, excite as much interest to the possible antiquaries of the globe as it then may be, as these coins of Commius and his sons do amongst us? Or will the study of the past then be a despised science? Who can tell? How can we, who

cannot foresee what one hour will bring forth, even grasp the idea of nineteen hundred years of futurity? It is only in retrospect, that we can at all measure the immensity of time; or that we can feel, with Seneca, "*Infinita est velocitas temporis; quæ magis apparet respicientibus.*"

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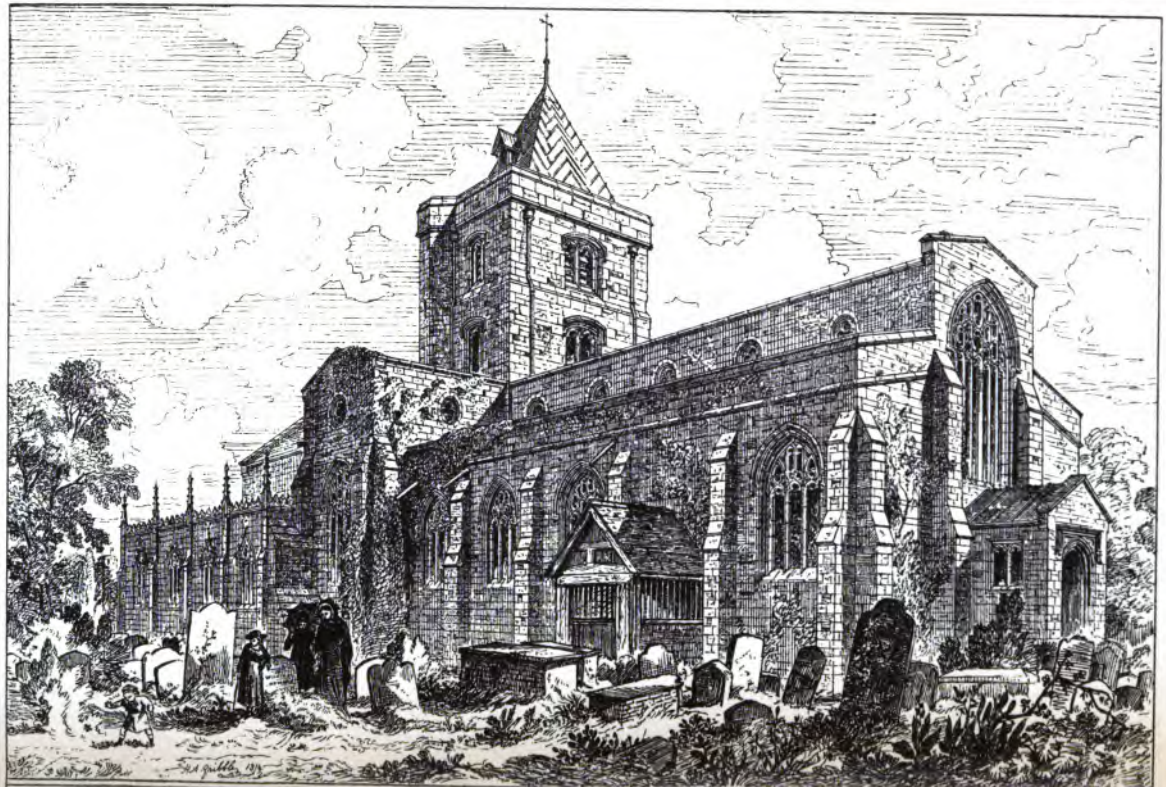

THE PARISH CHURCH . ARUNDEL

THE ARUNDEL CHANCEL CASE.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK v. ARBUTHNOT.[1]

By the EDITOR.

The 25th, and three following days of March, and again the 17th of May, 1879, will be days ever memorable to Sussex Archæologists. For on those days, in that dismalest of rooms, the Court (or as we should rather now call it, the Division) of the Common Pleas, at Westminster, was being determined a *cause celébre* in the annals of Sussex history, and the ownership adjudged of one of the most interesting, and best known, of our county buildings.

The scene itself within the Court was also, for other reasons, and for the persons composing it, remarkable, and not easily to be forgotten. On the Bench sat the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, bland and courteous as ever, not in scarlet, ermine, and collar—the terror of prisoners—nor in[2] purple, the judicial attire

[1] Reported 4 C. P. D., 290.

[2] It may not be uninteresting to our non-forensic—perhaps still less so to our forensic—brethren, to know something of the official *toilette* of our Judges, which is a matter of very considerable nicety and *etiquette*, and so much conduces to their "presence," and the estimation in which they are held by those who are affected by the outward appearance. Speaking here only of the Common Law Judges—for the Fusion of Law and Equity has not yet established (as probably it will, when the New Law Courts are opened) a complete similarity of attire—their dresses are five in number, and consist of robe, mantle, hood, and girdle. 1st, Scarlet cloth with ermine, mantle and (for the three Chiefs) gold collar, for full dress days, such as the Queen's birthday, and Lord Mayor's Day, and for Crown Courts. One very peculiar item of this dress is the "gun case." This is a strip of red cloth exactly the shape of a gun, only longer, drawn across the chest diagonally, and then thrown over the shoulder. 2nd, Scarlet without mantle, for the Red-letter days of the Calendar (so conservatively High Church and Archæological are our Temporal Courts, even in these degenerate days!) 3rd, Black cloth with ermine, during the winter sittings *in banc*. 4th, Black silk, when sitting at *Nisi Prius* (for which black *stuff* may be substituted, when in mourning for a near relation). 5th, Purple, with shot silk linings, during

for the summer Sittings, but in solemn black, and solitary dignity, for he was to discharge, by the agreement of the parties, the undivided responsibility of both judge and jury—a compliment he by no means seemed dissatisfied with. To his honour, too, it should be mentioned, that he had gone himself to Arundel the day before—one of the most inclement of the most inclement long winter of 1878-9—to inspect the *locus in quo;* a conscientious example to other judges, which we wish was more generally followed, and which greatly conduced to the right appreciation of the facts, and the righteous judgment, as it appears to us, which followed. Here in the inner Bar stood the leading Counsel of the plaintiff, opening his case, *Archibald John Stephens*—his erect figure almost concealed by the ponderous tomes piled in front of him —the hero of a hundred ecclesiastical pitched-battles, but then bowed down by bronchitis. And here, behind him, is the favourite Junior, *Charles Bowen*, on whom the indisposition of his leader will cast the 'Reply on the whole case:' an arduous emergency (for a deal of monkish Latin, and many thorny 'points of law' have to be faced), but one to which his scholarly Baliol training has not made him unequal. "It is an ill wind which blows no one any good," and may we not say, that to the masterly

the two Summer sittings *in banc*. The dresses, including the awful square black cap of death, and the triangular cocked hat, like those of coachmen in their state liveries (except that the Judges carry them under their arms, instead of wearing them on their heads!) are kept with sedulous care in large wardrobes in the various Courts at Westminster, and are handed out each day by the Court keepers to the Judges' clerks, who are the actual dressers. The three Chiefs have trains to all their dresses. These, when they have not far to walk, they gather up for themselves over their arms; otherwise, their train-bearers carry them behind, at full length, supporting them off the ground with their finger by a loop. The Judges' wigs are of two sorts, "tie, and full bottomed;" the latter for State or full dress occasions. If the owner is a Serjeant at Law—which every Common Law Judge *used* to be required to be—both sorts have the 'coif,' a round black patch of silk let into the crown of the head; otherwise they are plain. As may be supposed, it takes a considerable amount of time and care to *tieup* the learned personages—in what, after all, are a good deal like a bathing woman's garments—and present them properly to the public gaze. An amusing anecdote is told of a still living, though retired Judge, who when his clerk, a novice in the art, was perspiring with nervousness and hot haste to bundle his Lordship into his proper garments, himself as cool as a cucumber, and enjoying his underling's discomfiture, cried 'Gently, John, gently, take it easy, John, take it easy, there is plenty of time.' Whilst another learned Judge, of exceeding baldness, discovered by some wag in full costume, without his wig, we have heard irreverently likened to 'a hooded vulture!'

manner in which he conducted that very important 'Reply,' may be attributed, to some extent, that elevation to the Bench which so soon followed? And here with him is his co-junior, *Walter Phillimore*, in no sense his inferior, except in standing, and in ecclesiastical lore his superior, quick, untiring, penetrating, enthusiastic, a never-failing referee in the Canonists, and who delighteth in Lindwood, Ayliffe, Godolphin, Van Espen; *et id genus omne!*

And there, patient yet and self-contained, and abiding his time, but armed to the teeth with argument, and terrible in defence, sits, on the defendant's side of the Court, *Arthur Charles*, confident and cheerful, yet mindful of the importance of the stake; and with him *Francis Henry Jeune*, himself a tower of strength to any ecclesiastical delinquent, and fresh from Martin *v.* Mackonochie, and the 'Bishop of Oxford's case.'

In the 'well' of the Court, and scattered about it, are the defendant, and interested and disinterested clergymen, and the solicitors (among whom, conspicuous, and ever at his counsel's elbow to prime and prompt, is the Duke's solicitor, the well-known head of the firm of Few and Co.); and burly burgesses of the ancient borough; and the witnesses (among whom you might recognise many a homely peasant face, bronzed with honest toil), well 'coached' to swear the disputed building, 'chancel' or 'chapel,' as the case may be, and, of course, the 'oldest inhabitant' dragged up to town to prove 'living memory'; and there in the gallery—the observed of observers—the ducal plaintiff, pleasantly recognizing his fellow-townsmen below, and as serenely indifferent as a very large rental can make one, against the pecuniary anxieties of the contest, and that all-important item to the less blessed—its 'costs;' but really watching the progress of the suit, as regards the main points of it, with as much eagerness as any one in Court.

The question was presented to the Court in the form of an action of trespass by the Duke against the Vicar for having knocked a hole in the brick wall, which the former had built up in 1873 across the arch at the eastern end of the nave, which the defendant called the Chancel Arch.

In that year the parish church was in course of restoration under Sir G. Scott, who, acquiescing, it would seem, in the ducal defiance, and making the best of a bad job, utilized the wall by placing, on the western side of it, the altar, and a reredos behind it. Of course on such an occasion it would have been a glorious thing for the parish to have been able to include the chapel in the restoration, and call it their own. How noble a church the whole would then have made! It had long been a Naboth's vineyard in their eyes, and now was their opportunity, if ever. The erection of the wall thus brought matters to an issue.

Much stress was naturally laid by the defendant on, and the most made by him of, the apparent architectural unity of the whole structure. But I do not find that so much reliance was placed by him as, I think, might have been, on the latticed iron screen, itself as old as the church. This mode of separation of Nave and Chancel is the true test of a properly-constructed church of the period. The chapel then exactly complied with the requisites of a legitimate *chancel*, severed off from the rest, in the way in which, if a chancel, one would expect it to have been, by the iron bars, '*cancellis*,' which in fact give their name to this portion of a church.

Many of our readers may not know that the same word gives the title to our highest legal functionary, 'The Lord High *Chancellor* of Great Britain'—though some derive it *a cancellando*, from his cancelling the King's writs, when granted contrary to law, according to the distich—

> "Hic est qui regis leges cancellat iniquas
> Et mandata pii principis æqua facit."

But what has a Lord Chancellor got to do with 'little bars' it may be asked? (He has a great deal to do with bar-risters! but that is not to the point.) He did not peep behind them, like the prisoners in the debtors' gaol at Dover Castle used to do, to 'ask an alms' from the wearied travellers up the 100 steps in front of it—nor did he take a 'private view' of his victims between

the said bars, before devouring them, like the grim Giant whom Jack killed! No, but they were the 'little bars,' we are told, which fenced off the multitude from the recess or chancel in which, according to the construction of our primitive Courts of Justice, sat the door-keeper[3] or usher of the Court. If this be the true etymology, we can only exclaim with Gibbon, "from how humble an origin" how great a dignitary has been surnamed! and wonder, that one and the same word should have given birth to two things so little resembling each other as the ecclesiastical 'Chancel' and the legal 'Chancellor.' But to return.

This architectural integrity of the building we will give, firstly, in the words of the Judge himself, which we may not inaptly call the legal and precise description.

> "The church, regarded as one building, is a cross church with a nave and aisles, a centre tower, transept, rather shorter than would be usual in a church of such proportions, and, eastward of the central tower and transepts, the disputed building, consisting of a long and beautifully proportioned chapel, occupying the place commonly filled by a parish chancel; a north aisle, called, and no doubt rightly called, the Lady Chapel; and at the N.E. corner, a room probably originally used as a sacristy, now disused, but which was for many years used as a schoolroom, and as the place where the elections to the office of Mayor certainly, and I think to other offices in the Corporation of Arundel, habitually were held."

The following description of the church is from Mr. Butterfield's evidence in the cause, and may be called the artistic and scientific description. Speaking of his ground-plan of it as it was in the 16th century, he described it as:—

> "An ordinary cruciform church with a central tower, its chancel being somewhat longer than is usual in a parish church. There is a Lady-chapel on the N. side of the chancel, and parallel to it. There is nothing in the church or chancel which suggests architecturally that the so-called Fitzalan chapel was anything else than a chancel, or that it was to serve any private use. The screen in the chancel arch is of a much more open kind than is usual, and is altogether of an unusual character. It is of light iron, with gates of an unusual width (6ft. 11in.), arranged other-

[3] Lord Campbell's 'Lives of the Chancellors,' p. 1.

wise in the usual manner, the whole, both screen and gates, being transparent down to the floor. It is of the same date as the building. The old chancel screens in English churches were, as a rule, of wood or stone, solid in their lower part, and shutting off the chancels much more than this one at Arundel does. The west-end return stalls in the chancel overlapped the arch less than usual, so as to leave a good view from the nave into the chancel. There is a rood-loft platform, which crosses the chancel arch in the usual position. It is entered from an adjoining turret, the doorway on the ground level, and the doorway of the level of, and leading into, the rood-loft, being both original doorways. There is an unusually fine stone pulpit in the nave of the same date as the church, hollowed out of the south-west pier of the tower, and in the natural position to suit a congregation which was making use of the chancel altar. The altar in the south transept, sometimes called "the parish altar," could have no connection with that pulpit. It was at the back of and out of sight of it, behind one of the great tower piers. It was only suitable for a very small congregation. It was one of several lesser altars: an altar usually occurred in these old churches against an east wall. There was one in the north transept also. This altar in the south transept was, no doubt, one always at the command of the parish, which could not be the case at all times with the great altar in the chancel of a collegiate church like Arundel. The chancel altar at Arundel could always be seen by those in the nave who could see the pulpit. All these features, chancel, altar, chancel-arch and screen, rood-loft and pulpit, must be taken together. They make one natural and usual whole. It would not be likely that in the 14th century, the nave of any church would be without an altar somewhere in sight of the people assembled in it, as Arundel church would have been, if the parishioners had not had the benefit of the chancel altar. There could have been before the dissolution no altar in the nave itself in the position of that lately erected by Sir G. Scott. The situation of the chancel-screen, rood-loft and pulpit, shews this. The term 'parochial altar,' applied to the one in the S. transept, also shews that none could have existed in the nave. The nave depended upon the chancel altar. The Lady-chapel is of the same date as the chancel. The great north-east pier of the tower, which contains the staircase, is of one date in mouldings and masonry. This pier is common to the chancel arch, and to the western arch of the Lady-chapel. The church is generally of the date of the end of the 14th century."

It is singular that it did not occur to Mr. Butterfield that, when he pointed out the 'unusual' peculiarities of the building, *considered as one church*, he was putting into the mouth of the Duke so many arguments in favour

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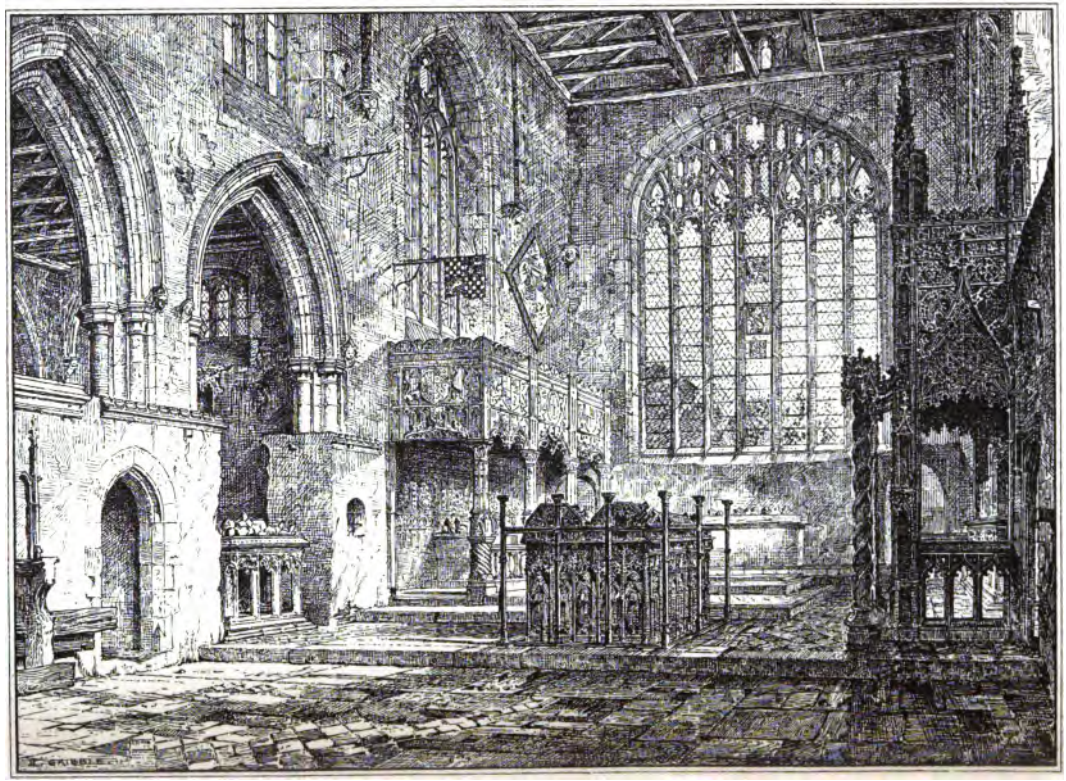


FITZALAN AND PART OF LADY-CHAPEL, ARUNDEL.

of the 'so-called chapel': for, surely, if it had ever been a part of the parish church, it would have, in all probability, possessed the 'usual' features of such a part.

We will lastly give the chapel as described by Canon Tierney, which may be called the historical or archæological aspect of it :—

> "The spot selected was the site of the Priory on an eminence to the west of the Castle, and *immediately* adjoining the Parochial Church. Having removed the materials of the old convent, the Earl proceeded to *extend* the space hitherto enclosed; and the new College, thus *enlarged beyond the boundaries of* its predecessor, soon began to assume an appearance corresponding with the magnificence of the endowment. It was a quadrangular structure, surrounding a square yard or court partly occupied by cloisters, and partly devoted to other purposes. On the north side was the Collegiate Chapel, *forming an apparent chancel to the parochial Church.*[4]
>
> "The Master's House and the contiguous Chapel of the College are (1834) the principal remains. The chapel consists of a single pace, or nave, *attached to* the E. extremity of the Church, and, communicating with it, there is an elongated pointed arch, which opens under the bell-tower. In length it measures 82ft. 6in., in width 28ft.; its height to the summit of the walls is 35ft. 6in.
>
> "A beautiful window of 7 lights, with plain mullions, and a profusion of rich tracery above, adorns the E. end; four others of similar workmanship, but smaller dimensions, occupy the south aisle, and a corresponding one in the north over the altar, with three others still smaller, and of a different form, ranged along the north side, immediately beneath the roof, give additional light to the edifice. The high altar, with its immense altar-stone of Petworth marble, is still entire.
>
> "On the north side of the choir, a low wall, surmounted by three pointed arches, which spring from clusters of short disproportioned columns, divides the Collegiate Chapel from the Chapel of our Lady. This building, though not completed as early as the former, was, nevertheless, a part of the original foundation, and the style of its exterior, no less than the structure of the choir itself, bears ample testimony to the fact of its having been at least commenced at the same period as the rest of the edifice."[5]

In a paper (the reading of which as evidence in the cause was stoutly contested by the defendant, but ultimately allowed), by Mr. E. A. Freeman, on the Priory Church of Dunster in Somersetshire, in 1855 (see "Pro-

[4] Hist. of Arundel, p. 599. [5] Ib. pp. 614, 615.

ceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 1856," p. 2), he refers to the subject to which he had for a "long time devoted special attention," viz., the "architectural distinction between merely parochial churches, and those which were conventual or collegiate, and especially of the peculiarities of those churches in which both purposes were united." And the following most pertinent passage (to our present subject) occurs in the course of his paper :—

> "The monastic and larger collegiate Churches of England may be divided into two great classes, those which were simply and wholly designed for the use of the monastic or collegiate fraternity, and those which at the same time discharged the functions of ordinary parish churches. In the generality of these latter cases, the eastern part, or the choir, belonged to the monks, the western part, or the nave, to the people. In fact, they often formed, to all intents and purposes, two distinct churches, and the two parts were often spoken of distinctly, as 'the parish church' and the 'Abbey,' or 'Priory, church.' There was often a complete barrier between the two, and the people had, what may be called, their own high altar at the east end of *the nave*. Now, at the dissolution of the monasteries, a difference took place in the fate of these buildings, as distinguished from those churches which were wholly monastic. 'The latter, having been the exclusive property of the monks, became the exclusive property of the king and his grantees,' and were wholly destroyed or dismantled at their pleasure. 'But when only part of a church belonged to the monks, and part to the parish, the dissolution in no way interfered with the latter Hence it is we find so many grand churches imperfect; the nave, as being the parish church, was left standing, while the eastern portion, belonging to the monks, was alienated by the dissolution, and was commonly pulled down or left ruinous."

After citing Arundel, as an instance in which "the monastic portion has been added to the parish church," he adds, in a note—

> "I could prolong this list indefinitely, but there is an exceptional case of half-preserved churches, for which I cannot so well account, where the choir is preserved as the parish church, the nave being destroyed."

And he instances among others, Boxgrove and New Shoreham, in our county.

"In connexion with the two Sussex examples, it is worth noting, that at Winchelsea the Friary has the nave totally destroyed, while the choir exists, though in ruins: and that the old Guildhall at Chichester is a desecrated choir, whose nave is destroyed. Winchelsea Parish Church, and Merton Chapel, Oxford, are unfinished."

A further argument for the defendant might, we think, also have been pressed on the Court, arising from the absence of the cruciform shape of the church, *supposing the chapel deducted from it.* But for the chapel, it would represent only three-fourths of a cross; but was an important church ever so constructed? It must be observed, however, that this argument was met by the hypothesis (which seems at length to have been admitted as a fact), that the church was built, or rather rebuilt, at the same time as the chapel, both about 1380. The College Chapel, therefore, may have been built to form the complement to the cross, though its ownership was reserved to the College. The argument from the mere physical and material attachment of one part of a building to another—its apparent absolute architectural unity—had been long ago held, in a similar case (which, curiously enough, was also a Sussex one), that of the Manor Chancel of Icklesham, near Rye, to be no necessary or even cogent proof of actual unity of ownership. And although, in that case, the private chapel was a side one, but here it was the *continuation of the nave*, that circumstance did not, in Lord Coleridge's opinion, strengthen the argument for the defendant.

In the Icklesham case a bill was filed in Chancery to establish a right to a chancel as part of the parish church, against the Lord of the Manor, who claimed it as appendant to the manor or manor house; and it appearing, that the chancel was an ancient chapel, coeval with the church, and that it was a private chapel erected by the Lord of the Manor, it was held that immemorial use and occupation, coupled with reparation, entitled the Lord by prescription to the perpetual and exclusive use of the chancel. The Icklesham chancel presented the appearance of forming part of the area and fabric of the parish church.

The form of the church was a nave and two aisles,

north and south, and at the east of these were three chancels; the chancel proper, at the end of the nave, the vicar's chancel at the end of the north aisle, and a third chancel (the subject of the suit, and comprising in it one-fifth of the area of the whole church). The south chancel was divided from the middle, or chancel proper, by pillars supporting arches, and there was no access to the area in question but through the body of the church. The nave and two aisles were under one roof, the chancel proper under another roof, at a lower elevation than the roof of the nave; the vicar's chancel under another roof; and the south chancel under a fourth roof.

In that case[6] V. C. Kindersley came to the conclusion that the chapel was an ancient chapel physically and materially attached to the church, and that when the church was founded, there was, probably at the same time, simultaneously created by the founder of the church a chapel, but divided from the church by a *parclose;* that it was against all probability to suppose that a public chapel would be erected adjoining a small country church, and therefore he was of opinion that it was a private, and not a public chapel, that there was evidence which satisfied him that the chapel in question was the private chapel of the lords of the manor of Icklesham, and appendant or appurtenant to the manor or manor house. His Honour then referred to several authorities, shewing that in ancient times the founders of churches were very generally the lords of manors, and that it was the custom in early times for the lord of a manor, when founding a church, to found with it a private chapel not annexed to his house, but to the church itself, considering perhaps that it derived some additional sanctity from being, as it were, *made part of the church in appearance*, and close to the church; and it was a common practice for lords of manors, and other men of note in the country, to obtain leave from the Pope or Crown or Patron, Ordinary, and Incumbent (and the lord would generally be the patron), to annex a chapel to an existing church: that this was most commonly done in the 13th and 14th centuries, and

[6] Churton *v.* Frewen, 2 L. R. Eq., 134.

in that manner a multitude of chapels were annexed to churches, such chapels being founded for the purposes of private masses and prayer, and as places of sepulture for the families of the founder.

The decision in that case turned mainly on the questions of immemorial user by the lords of the manor, and reparation by them. The latter ground did not, it is true, much affect the Arundel case; former Dukes have indeed repaired the chapel, and again former Dukes have abstained from repairing it, and allowed it to fall into the state of dilapidation in which it now is; but as the Dukes were lay Rectors, they were *bound* to repair it, on the Vicar's supposition that it was part of the Parish Church; and therefore such repairs by them were not inconsistent with his theory. But the long user of the chapel by the Dukes of Norfolk much affected the principal case, and helped the plaintiff considerably, as we shall presently see.

The case we have referred to was followed by another, from Cheshire, in which it was again held that the freehold of a chapel or lesser chancel may be vested in a private person, though it form an integral portion of, and is under the same roof with, a parish church.

In the course of that case, Baron Channell made the following valuable general remarks respecting the foundation of our old parish churches, the alienation of *their* sites by the founder, and yet the reservation by him at the same time of the soil on which he contemporaneously built an adjoining private chapel.

> "A stranger on entering Mottram church would *naturally conclude* that this chapel was part of the church, and it was incumbent on the plaintiff to shew that the freehold of the chapel was in him. Now, the first observation that occurs on this part of the case is this, *Can* there be such a right in a private person? I think it is clear that it can exist; and it may be acquired in several ways. . . . . These cases of founding churches are analogous to those of the dedication of a highway. *It is very seldom that a grant of the soil on which the church is built can be found*, but acquiescence in consecration renders the case analogous to that of a dedication, and the soil afterwards is vested in the ordinary or in the rector, as trustee for the benefit of the parishioners. This amounts to a *quasi* dedication to them for the purpose of public worship; and there are cases to shew that, *where there is an acquiescence in con-*

> *secration, the original owner divests himself of his property in the soil.* But if on the evidence he is shewn to have kept a chapel, being part of the church, in his own hands, there is nothing illegal in that, but it is on him to make out the fact, so as to be able to maintain an action of trespass."[7]

Lord Coleridge invited information whether, in any legal or historical document, an integral *part* of a church had been ever called *the Church*. None such being produced, he proceeded to dissect most minutely the language of the ancient deeds, and concluded that ECCLESIA throughout them meant the entire structure. With due deference we should have thought his Lordship's invitation unnecessary. How can a part of a thing be its whole? *Pars pro toto* is indeed a *poetical* license and figure, but we are here concerned with monkish Latinity, and *prose*.

The documentary title of the Duke may be thus stated. The parochial church of S. Nicholas was the most ancient ecclesiastical foundation in Arundel. The original parish church has long since perished, and no vestige of it remains, nor even is its date, known. At the Conquest or shortly after, Earl Roger Montgomery, the restorer of the Benedictine Abbey of Seez, in Normandy, and the favoured grantee of Sussex lands at that time, had, according to the wont of the great Norman possessors, endowed his foreign monastery with extensive tracts of lands in Sussex, probably with some at Arundel; and the monks, naturally desirous to guard their English possessions a little more closely than they could from abroad, came over, and settled some of their body in the immediate neighbourhood of the church. A grant from Earl Roger, in 1094, enabled them to begin to build their priory, the foundation of which was on the site of a decayed dwelling, probably within the town, yet at a distance from the church. At first the priory existed purely as a conventual and private foundation. But in 1178 it became associated with the more public offices of religion. The rectory of Arundel, about that time becoming vacant, was annexed to the Priory by Wm. de Albini (the 2nd), and thus the

[7] Chapman v. Jones, 4 L. R. Exch., at p. 292.

two establishments were consolidated, the parochial being united with the conventual church, and the two ever after (as one might expect) denoted by one and the same word, "*Ecclesia.*"

The former priory was forthwith abandoned by its inmates, and the rectorial dwelling *adjoining* the church was converted into a residence for the prior and his monks. Thus occupied, it continued during two centuries to be known as the convent or priory of S. Nicholas, as the parish church was known, also, as the Church of St. Nicholas, till in 1380, Earl Richard,—14th Earl of Arundel—executed the design, which his father had formed, of secularizing and uniting it in one establishment with a college, or rather of dissolving the priory altogether and annexing its revenues to those already provided for the college, and placing the master and chaplains of the latter in possession of the parochial church. For the priory, notwithstanding the increase of its possessions, had been rapidly falling into decay. On the first appearance of hostilities, the monks betook themselves to their parent Abbey at Seez, to avoid the taxation which Edw. III. laid on them to support him in his foreign wars; the convent was deserted, or left to be tenanted only by the Prior; the buildings were neglected; the church was suffered to fall into ruins; and the parochial duties were resigned to chance, or to the charity of the neighbouring clergy. "Prioratus, divino penè cessante servitio, in eodem remanet, quasi desolatus."[8] The perpetuity of the College seemed to demand that it should be placed, unlike the Priory, *without* the precincts of the Castle, and so the more removed from the assaults to which every place of military defence was liable in those unsettled times: whilst its usefulness would be more extensive, if engaged in supplying the destitution of the priory, and the wants of the parochial church. The decay which they had hitherto deplored, say the College statutes, in the public service of religion, had originated in the absence of its ministers. Hence the constant residence of the new chaplains within the College, as

[8] Esch. 3 R. 2, No. 160.

well as their regular attendance at the different offices *of the Church*, became of paramount importance. Thus then arose, in close proximity to the church on its eastern side, the new collegiate buildings; and thus arose from its ruins, rebuilt at the same time, the new parochial church; and thus would, and probably did, arise, as part of it, and architecturally one with it, the Collegiate *Chapel*, looking like its natural eastern termination—all under the fostering munificence of the same benefactor, Earl Richard. Under the influence of his code the college flourished during more than a century and a half, performing the duties attached to the parochial church, and offering an edifying example of virtue to the neighbourhood; one case only of negligence, and that not in the duties of the parish, but in those of the choir, occurring throughout that long period.

Thus matters continued till Henry the Eighth, when the College *voluntarily* surrendered its possessions to that monarch, who in the same year re-granted them in the same integrity to the then Earl of Arundel, upon whose attainder they became forfeited to the Crown, but were re-settled in the same family under an Act of entail in 1627 (3 Charles I.); the present Duke being the representative under that settlement.

This documentary evidence, though not *conclusive* either for the plaintiff or defendant, Lord Coleridge thought sufficiently "plain" for the former. To begin with the founder of the College and re-builder of the Church, there is nothing in his foundation charter to show that he did *not* intend to reserve to the College the part eastward of the iron-work screen (itself as old as the building), the erection of which, filling all the arch, is unusual, and is in itself evidence of such intention. Whilst, in an award of the Earl and Bishop in 1511 (to whom the College and Parish had submitted a dispute about their respective liability to repair the various parts of the church) there appeared to the Judge distinct proof in favour of the plaintiff's contention; for, firstly, the transepts are spoken of as being between the choir and nave of the church (*inter chorum et navem ecclesiæ*),

which shows the whole building was spoken of as one church, and next the south transept was commonly called the parish chancel (*qui cancellus parochialis vulgo nuncupatur*); and they charged the College, then the rectors, with the repairs only of that transept, and the parish with those of the nave, aisles, and north transept, and the College and the parish equally with those of the bells and bell-tower—which was fair—they being used alike for the College and parish services.

The argument of the Chief Justice, as far as I can understand it, is this—'I find in the license and dedication by the founder, I find in the Award, Surrender and Re-grant, the word *Ecclesia*. Employed at a time when the chapel, as well as the church proper, was in existence, that word is large enough to describe both, and in the absence of evidence that it does not, I shall hold it did; but that does not prevent the ownership of the different parts of it being in different hands, or the private services of the College and the public services of the parish being held in the same church—even as the names of the two parts are different, the parish church being dedicated to S. Nicholas, and the Collegiate chapel to the Holy Trinity. I hold, therefore, that the founder built it as a whole; that the award treated it as a whole; that the College surrendered it as a whole; and that the King re-granted it as a whole.'

This conclusion, however, would seem to make for the defendant, who had laboured all along to draw from the *entirety* of the fabric an argument in his favour. And yet a judge, who was delivering judgment *for* the plaintiff would not insist, for half-a-dozen pages, on an argument which would tell *against* him. I conceive, therefore, that what was pressing on his mind, and the scope of his argument, was this: 'The same man gave land to rebuild, or rather rebuilt, the parish church, and built the chapel; and that at the same time. He was *patron* of the former, he or his ancestors having granted away its site; and was *proprietor* of the latter, having reserved to himself its soil, destining the one to the use of the parish, and the other to the use of his college. And therefore both were

designated by the word 'Ecclesia,' although the ownership of each was different.'

But assuming the documentary evidence not sufficient, the acts of ownership by the Dukes assuredly were. For 340 years no act of religious worship had been performed within the chapel, except the burials now to be mentioned.

From 1691 to the present day 16 burials of members of the Norfolk family had taken place in it. It is true, that in six of these cases the coffin had been borne into the chancel through the nave, and the Church of England service was read over it; but in the majority it was otherwise; and even that circumstance may have been explained by the deceased having died Protestants, or themselves or their relations not objecting to the Protestant services; whereas, in the other cases, the family would have been breaking the law *toties quoties*, by burying them without the service, and bringing them direct into the chapel, unless on the supposition that the chapel was private.

Again, vaults and interments and re-interments had been made at the pleasure of the Dukes without faculty, fee, or registration.

Again, the Earls or Dukes had kept the key of the iron lattice-work, *which locked on the east side.* One hundred years ago the chapel had a rich carved roof, which no longer exists. The costly and noble monuments in it are in a state of dire neglect and squalor. It had even been used as a lumber-room and workshop, and that access to it, which was denied to the vicars and parishioners, as the Judge caustically observed, "was freely granted to the owls and bats." Though the reasons of this disrepair are known only to the noble owners themselves, and are seriously to be regretted, it is the privilege only of an absolute owner to use or abuse his own; and what stronger proof therefore can be adduced, that property is private?

Another circumstance—which we must call an admission by the defendant—it was impossible to pass by without notice, and without attributing to it considerable weight, though we think too much was made of it—viz.,

the periodical Presentments of the Arundel churchwardens at the visitations of the Ordinary, "that their chancel was in good repair," "and the ten commandments duly placed at the east end." How could this be true, if the chapel was part of the church? For it was notoriously in a ruinous state of non-repair, and the ten commandments were set up, not there, but over the south transept chancel.

It may take illiterate churchwardens by surprise to hear, that so much may depend on those answers, which they too often make thoughtlessly, and such value set upon them, as to influence a great lawsuit; but if it makes them more careful how they answer what is generally regarded by them as a mere matter of routine, the decision will be valuable. A great county case has, in some sense, perhaps more than we imagine, been decided by that, which is generally not thought worth the paper it is written on! Some of the later answers were, it is true, guardedly expressed, but this was held not to countervail the unconditional character of most of them, to the effect already stated.

The Duke's case, however, was not clear of quicksands. Two or three points of difficulty had to be met and overcome, and might, at any moment, have shipwrecked him.

1. The Lady-chapel in a church is generally considered to be open to the parishioners. Some of their devoutest services were rendered there. In this case it led out of the Fitzalan chapel, and formed a north aisle to it, or rather was separated from it on the north only by a low wall, and was built at the same time.

If, then, the latter was decided to be private, the former, it would seem, ought to partake of its character also; if, on the other hand, the usual rule were followed, and the Lady-chapel were pronounced parochial, the Fitzalan church must be parochial too.

But, it was held that the *trespass* was not on any part of the Lady-chapel; and no direct question arose as to that chapel itself, regarded as a separate building; and the evidence of user included it, and was wholly indistinguishable from that of the Fitzalan chapel; and further,

in the award of 1511, which was evidence of what user and ownership had been, it seems assumed, that the College was to repair both. The facts proved, therefore, as to the Lady-chapel, were held by no means inconsistent with the plaintiff's claim.

2. Then there was the difficulty about the Duke's erecting the wall complained of without a "faculty." But this depended on whether it was on parochial ground, or his own; if on his own, *cadit quæstio*; for no faculty was required, any more than for the vaults or interments; and the result proved it was.

3. There was also the question of the Sacristy at the N.E. corner of the Fitzalan Chapel, since used as a school-room and place of election of the Mayors, but now disused.

In 1848 the Duke had turned the road, given a piece of ground to the churchyard, and built the Town-hall; and by a mutual conveyance he conveyed certain premises to the Corporation, and the Corporation conveyed to him *inter alia* the old School-room or Court-house, and the site. On this the Judge placed little reliance; the deed was only 30 years old, and the Corporation expressed themselves guardedly in conveying it; "as far as they legally or equitably could or might." So far as it went, however, the transaction was, he thought, in favour of the plaintiff. No one but the Corporation claimed any right in the building against the Duke, and if it did belong to the Corporation, it was another instance of an integral part of an ecclesiastical building having, in times beyond living memory, become the property of laymen, and been used for purposes wholly secular, and alien to those to which, in the time of the College, it had probably been devoted.

We do not quite follow the Lord Chief Justice's line of reasoning here. He seems to mean that if the Corporation—a lay body—had acquired the ownership of the Sacristy—being part of an ecclesiastical building—why might not another lay owner—the Duke—have acquired the ownership of the Chapel, another part of such building? This, of course, as an *a priori* argument, would

be a good one; but would leave untouched the question, whether the Duke *had* shown a title, which was the main question; nor would the analogy hold, unless he had; for, as between themselves and him, the Corporation had by the very conveyance undoubtedly admitted his title to the Sacristy. Moreover, the Corporation was not the parish; nor could any inference that I can see, adverse to the latter, as *between them* and the Duke, arise from finding the Corporation in possession of their building, and devoting it to secular purposes. Letting this pass, however there was

Lastly, the 'light and air' defence. The defendant asked for an injunction to prevent the plaintiff's interference with the light and air of his church, occasioned by the erection of the brick wall. This looked well on paper. To build up an entire arch, of such dimensions as the chancel-arch in a large parish church, seems, at first sight, a heinous act; but we venture to say, a more hopeless claim was never made, when we come to look a little more closely into it. To begin with —if the chapel were not the defendant's, whether it was separated from his church by a physical division like a wall, or not, would make little difference. Moreover the association of an injury done to a man's 'air' with that to his 'light,' has been always considered doubtful and risky. It is the *pollution* of air rather than its *subtraction*, which has been the ground of remedy. And the subtraction of a little cold air in a cold parish church might be, at least in our climate, and for more than three parts of our wintry years, rather beneficial, one would think, than the reverse. How would houses rise up as they do, with mushroom rapidity in our crowded alleys, hiding views, as well as narrowing the cubic feet of fresh air, if this theory were correct? Moreover, the plea, as put forward by a Vicar in respect of his church, was novel. The cases have been generally those of private property. But the case of the defendant's "light" was even weaker. He proved no sensible or appreciable diminution of it, no 'angle of 45°' interfered with, no setting or rising sun shut out. To make his case still worse,

the *parish themselves had boarded* up the arch since 1811, or at least 1816, and although they had allowed an aperture in the lower part of the boarding, in the shape of a door, to admit ventilation in hot weather, even this aperture had by the Vicar, acting under Sir G. Scott's advice, been blocked up by the present reredos and altar on the restoration in 1873; and the brick wall had been acquiesced in for four years, without remonstrance by the Vicar and parish, from 1873 to 1877.

We think we have now disposed of all the chief points in this case, and had hoped that we had heard the last of it, and that the Duke would have been quieted in his possession for ever; but, as we write, we hear that notice of appeal has been given, though with what chance of success, as far as funds are concerned, the following letter to the Editor of the *Guardian* will shew :—

ARUNDEL CHANCEL APPEAL.

Sir—To judge from the letters which appeared in your columns on the subject, considerable interest is taken in the Arundel chancel appeal. Will you allow me to say that the exact amount of interest is represented by subscriptions from twelve gentlemen, amounting to £30 11s.? These are acknowledged this week in your advertising columns.

As the probable cost is £500, it seems most likely that we shall have to withdraw the notice of appeal. G. ARBUTHNOT.

Arundel, October 4, 1879.

Surely a stronger proof could hardly be adduced, that the judgement of Lord Coleridge has already sufficiently commended itself to the public.

We rejoice at the result in every possible point of view. Firstly, we think it consonant with the truth, and the reason, and justice of the case. Secondly, we believe the parish would never have stirred in the matter, if they had not been 'egged on' by others, who had no local or personal interest in the question.

It seems unpardonable, that a great proprietor, distinguished for his inoffensiveness and affability, and the humility with which he bears a great name, should, in the midst of his own people, after centuries of repose and acquiescence in the justice of his title, be attempted

to be disturbed *because* he is a great man, and not a Protestant. But a man cannot help being rich, or born to a Dukedom, and has a right to be a Roman Catholic.

Was it within the region of probability that the Duke's ancestors, so strong in their attachment to the ancient faith, should not have provided for their pet college (which was their private property, and built under the very Castle walls) a private place of worship, in the same way that every founder of every college in our Universities has done; that the founder should have formed the fraternity *for prayer*, and not provided for them a *house of prayer?*

No drawing-room ever testified, by its gems, and articles of *vertu*, a lady's right to call it her own more clearly than did the Fitzalan Chapel 100 years ago, by the silent witness of its costly shrines, brasses, canopies and armorial bearings—all of one family. One has but to study those beautiful drawings of it by Grimm at the British Museum, to feel convinced, without the process of a Law Suit, that privacy and proprietorship were stamped on every stone of it, and that that insatiable and inquisitive thing—the Public—had never any part or share in 'this matter,' and had never intruded there; and we congratulate the Duke of Norfolk that, with those strong antecedent arguments from probability, the evidence, which the defendant was able to adduce, was not found to be incompatible.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BARCOMBE.

By MISS FLORENCE HARRIET DODSON.

Few churches in the neighbourhood of Lewes can boast a prettier site than St. Mary's, Barcombe. It stands a little removed from the highway, from which it is in part screened by a farm-yard and cottage, in part by the spreading branches of its own old yew. The original churchyard lies almost entirely concealed from the road by the church itself, and slopes down to the meadows that extend to the banks of the river Ouse. Within its narrow precincts, grave above grave, and mound above mound, untold generations of 'the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.' Rarely does a passing stranger disturb the quiet of 'God's acre,' and the piercing shriek of the railway-engine, as it rushes through the cutting a few fields below, serves but to emphasize its silence.

From this, the old churchyard, and still more from that, on somewhat higher ground, recently added to it, a beautiful view of the Downs is obtained. Eastward and westward they rise in front of the spectator, like some green earthworks thrown up by giant hands, but softened and mellowed by distance; the lights and shades playing on their slopes, and chasing each other into the hollows of their combes—a perpetually changing view, but always a lovely one. Where the arms of the Downs open to admit the passage of the Ouse to the sea, Lewes Castle proudly rears its head, and, close around that ancient citadel, cluster the buildings of the little metropolis.

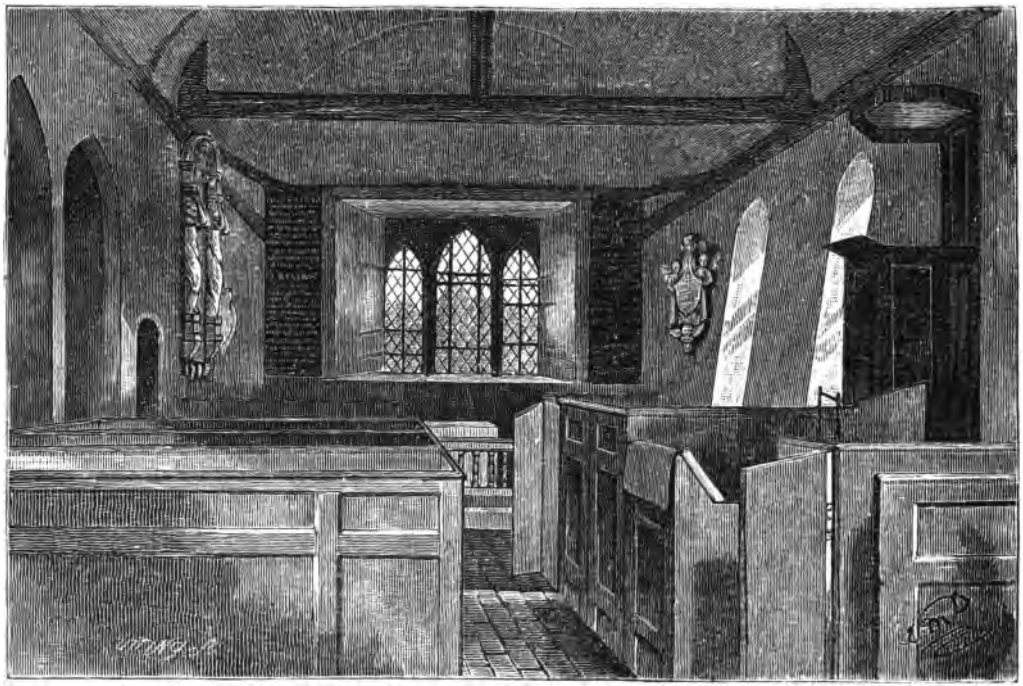
The Church, like most in these parts, is built of rubble, faced with flint; the square tower at the west end is surmounted by a true Sussex spire of shingle, though not so dwarfish as many of its brethren. The picturesque wooden porch forms one of the prominent features of the building, and over it stretch the friendly branches of the grand old yew. For centuries, bells from the grey tower have summoned the congregation to praise and prayer; but no written history attaches to the church, and there are no means of ascertaining the precise date of its erection; examinations, however, made in the course of the recent work of restoration, lead to the conclusion, that the Early English chancel is of the twelfth century, and the Perpendicular nave of the reign of Henry VII.; at the same time there can be little, if any, doubt that on the same spot stood a Saxon church of yet higher antiquity. Domesday book records the existence of a church and water-mills in Barcombe, or "Bercham," as it was originally termed; and the vicinity of the river, and the beauty of the spot, account for its selection as a place of worship for the population that gathered round the mills. This conjecture is confirmed by the presence of the old yew, which, from its great age, appears to have stood the guardian of an older fabric than the present. If St. Mary's, Barcombe, may claim the privilege of being one of the most ancient churches in the county, it must also submit to the stigma of having long been one of the most dilapidated and neglected, as the illustration on the following page will shew. The soil had been suffered to accumulate round its walls, the floor had sunk by lapse of time, so that two steps descended from the porch into the church. Lichen and moss grew round the chancel windows, and discoloured the stone work. The walls were covered with thick white plaster, in many places cracked and crumbling. Externally the roof had become a patchwork of Horsham stone, slates, and tiles; internally, it was panelled, painted to imitate marble, and strengthened by tie-beams of chesnut, similarly painted, one of which bore, in huge black letters, the names of—

"*Thomas Earle and John Amoore, Churchwardens,* 1682."

The names of—

"*Thomas Earle and John Heasman, Churchwardens,* 1683,"

were engraved no less conspicuously on one of the panels of the ceiling. The square pews were high enough to delight the heart of Bishop Burnet, but they were, at least in their most recent days, of the rudest kind, made up of bits of board fastened together in some rough incongruous fashion; almost the only good piece of woodwork left in the church was the oak carving of the reading-desk and adjoining pew. The chancel, as has been already stated, is Early English; the east window, plain and rather low, with three large lights of nearly equal size, fitted into a deep square recess of the whitewashed wall. Below it, and immediately above the Communion Table, plain oak panelling alone relieved the deadly whiteness of the chancel walls. The altar itself was enclosed within solid oak rails. The south aisle, a badly-built lean-to, nine feet wide, with dormer windows, was a comparatively modern erection, that had replaced some former aisle in the same position. The old church had evidently, at some period of its existence, been cruelly deformed, in part, avowedly, by those churchwardens who immortalised themselves by affixing their names to the beams. They introduced the inner roof, or panelled ceiling, thereby reducing the height of the interior some four feet, and destroying or concealing the old rafters. The south aisle and the rickety gallery, with its imitation-marble façade, need not be attributed to them; these, as well as some of the latest coats of whitewash, and the roughest and most unseemly of the woodwork, probably belonged to a later epoch. This gallery was ascended by a flight of steps from the outside, built in the angle formed by the porch and the tower, thus making a very incongruous projection. The contrivers of the gallery, immediately opposite the door by which it was entered,



INTERIOR OF BARCOMBE CHURCH, BEFORE ITS RESTORATION.

(FROM A DRAWING BY MISS ETHEL M. DODSON.)

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ingeniously scooped out a square hole in the roof to provide a window for their new erection. At some period the church was also disfigured by the walling-up of two windows—one close to the pulpit, and corresponding to a window opposite; the other in the chancel. The tower was separated from the rest of the interior of the building by a row of massive white railings; and a vestry was obtained by an encroachment on the extreme end of the south aisle, from which it was screened by a low oak palisade.

None of the monuments are of great antiquity, the two oldest belonging to the early part of the seventeenth century. Both are small mural slabs; one within the chancel, above the spot where lies Anna, first wife of Edward Raynes, of Conyborough, bears the following inscription :—

> Hic quoque subter jacet Anna filia Gulielmi Stonestreat, de Lewes Geñ: Prima Uxor infra sepulti Edri Raynes Geñ: quæ obiit 9° Julii, A° 1632. In cujus Memoriam Ricus Raynes, filius ipsorum natu maximus hoc Monumentum piè posuit 1680.

The other, a grey slab on the outside of the south wall, marks the grave of "Ferdinando Bayly, son of Thomas Bayly, sub-deane of Wells, and Rector of this Church, 1641."

A black stone, now placed near the exterior of the west door of the church, records—

> "Elisabeth The Dvghter of Andrew Meirs C L. (qu. Clerk?) Vicar of Pemsey. Dyed Jvne 4th, 1692."

Another monument, in a similar position, bears this inscription :—

> "Here lyeth the body of Edward Attree Senior, of this Parish of Barcombe, who piously departed this life the second day of Jvne anno domini 1684. Being in the sixty-fourth year of his age."

Within the church, a white marble mural monument against the chancel wall, is devoted to the memory of Robert Crayford, of this Parish, in the following terms:

"In Memoriam Robt. Crayford, Gon̄v et Caji Coll^{i} in Academiâ Cant^{si} quondam Socji, qui fidi Pastoris in hâc Ecclesiâ munere functus; non sine Gregis lacrimis, ex hâc vitâ cōmigravit, Anno Dom. 1683. Hoc dat consecratq. chara sui Soboles."

Under the chancel, and in part under the nave, extend the vaults of the Raynes, Medley, and Lucas families. Here, among others, was buried Edward Raynes, whose first wife was Anna Stonestreat, already noticed. A dark stone let into the pavement, and brought to light in the process of restoring the church, bears the following inscription:—

"Edwardus Raynes Gen. hic situs est qui donec octogenarius esset vigore corporis et animi strenuus vixit. Tandem Paralysi languidus et senio confractus spe resurrectionis felicis vitæ cursum finivit sensibus integris et Liberis omnibus circumstantibus.

"XXVI Augusti Ætatis suæ LXXXIIII anno Domini 1677.

Felix qui vitæ et mortis sic dividit annos,
Vita sibi ut condat, Mors sibi promat, opes."

A mural white marble monument in the chancel, in memory of John Raynes, the second son of Edward Raynes, bears this inscription:—

"En ad pedes tuos jacet Johannes Raynes, Generosus, vir probitate et beneficentiâ satis notus qui obiit XXIIII° die Octobris Añ. Dm. 1687° Ætatis suæ LIII° spe certâ resurrectionis futuræ per Christum ad gloriam."

The most conspicuous monument to be found in the church consists of a large tablet of white and dark marble, supported by female Caryatides, to the memory of the only daughter of Edward Raynes, and of his second wife, Anne, a daughter of John Rowe, the Archæologist. The inscription is as follows:—

"Near this place lyeth Interr'd the body of Susannah, wife of Thomas Medley, Esqre, (only sister and heir of John Raynes, Gent.;) a person greatly valued by her neighbours when living, for her charitable relief to the necessitous, and encouragement to the industrious, and much lamented in her death. She died at Coneyboroughs in this parish, 5th of April, 1704. This Monument was erected with the utmost Gratitude and Dutifull respect to the Memory of the Deceased by Edward Medley, her youngest son, Anno Domini 1730."

On a slab of Purbeck stone is recorded the death, at an early age, of John Medley, the eldest son of Thomas and Susannah Medley, in these words :—

> "Hic jacet corpus Johis Medley Filij natu maximi Thomæ Medley Gen, et Susannæ uxoris ejus, qui obiit X° die Octobris 1682.
> Ætatis VIII° Anno et X^cim : Men :" (*decimo Mense*)[1].

A mural tablet on the exterior of the south wall of the chancel marks the burial place of Francis Lucas, of Longford, died 1687; aged 65; also of Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Douglas, of Goring, in this county; died 1690. Another tablet, in the immediate neighbourhood of the former, commemorates the musical taste of one of this family.

> "To the Memory of John Lucas, late of Longford, in this Parish Esqr, who Piously departed this life the 8th day of June, 1775, in the 86th year of his age. A Lover of Psalmody. Also of Mary Lucas, Widow of John Lucas, Esqr, late of Longford, in this Parish, who Piously departed this life the 16th day of Feb^ry, 1781, in the 87th year of her age."

Another large black slab, in the centre of the church, opposite the entrance, denotes the resting-place of two more members of the family of Lucas, of Longford, who died 1769 and 1776.

A small stone bracket in the body of the church, but not far from the chancel, evidently in præ-reformation times supported an image, probably of the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated.

When the plain oak pulpit, with an inscription recording it to be "the gift of George Medley, Esqr., 1791," was removed, a fine piece of carved oak, part of an old reading-desk, was found beneath it, placed there as a support. Other fragments of good woodwork which had adorned the building in early days, but had subsequently been degraded to similar utilitarian purposes, were

[1] Edward Medley, the youngest son, succeeded to the estate, and dying without issue, in 1754, bequeathed it by his will, dated 1744, to his widow, Sarah, for her life, with remainder to his nephew, George Medley, into whose possession it passed on the death of Sarah Medley, in 1761. For further notices of Edward Raynes, John Rowe, and the Medleys, see volumes XI., XXIV., and XXV., of these "Collections."

brought to light in various places. After taking down the wooden tablets with the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, from either side of the Altar, and scraping the whitewashed walls behind them, appropriate texts were discovered, painted in black letters, on the wall, from the 1st Corinthians xi, 23-26 verses. On other parts of the walls, texts, scrolls, and arabesques in colour, were brought to light, but none of any note. The only other antiquity discovered is a piscina, which was built into the wall of the lean-to aisle. It had no doubt once occupied a corresponding position in the south wall of the old church before it was taken down.

If it be true of a parish, as of a country, that the dulness of its annals is an evidence of happiness, Barcombe must have been supremely fortunate. It has no historical associations, except so far as the hamlet and stream of Cooksbridge traditionally connect it with the Battle of Lewes. From the brief notice in Domesday book down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Crown Presentations to the living are enumerated, its chronicles are a blank. The records of its church are only to be read in its architecture, its surroundings, and the materials of which it is composed. Whoever its original founder be, he chose a noble site, and one that has been hallowed as a place of worship and of burial by the usage of centuries.

A break has recently occurred in the continuity of the services held there since the days of our Saxon and Norman forefathers. On Sunday, November 24th, 1878, the congregation of St. Mary's looked with something more than usual interest on—

> "The whitened wall, the lattice pane,
> The rustic porch, the oaken door;
> Above, the rafters huge and plain;
> Beneath, the footstep-graven floor."

A new phase had come over their church's history, and it was closed, never to be opened again in the same condition. The bells have been silent now many months, and, instead, the workman's hammer rings within the precincts of St. Mary's walls. But the day is not far

distant when they shall once more summon the congregation; when the porch door shall be thrown open again, and the inhabitants gathered within their old parish church, restored and enlarged.

According to the Report of a Commission of the Court of Chancery, the Living of Barcombe was, in 1650, of the value of £120 a year.

The first Presentation, of which we have any notice, is that of Christopher Webbe, in 1559, and four others followed in rapid succession before 1574.

The earliest Parish Register, commencing 1580, records the induction of the Rector, John Hernman, in that year, and though somewhat injured by age, appears to have been regularly kept by him, his name being signed at the foot of each page down to the last year of his incumbency, 1612. The earlier pages of the existing Register, down to the year 1603, may have been copied from an older Book. From about the year 1620, for a period of 20 years, the register of Burials is greatly mutilated by time, and, for some parts of the period, totally lost.

It is to be observed that the register was kept with the greatest care by the Rector, Joseph Waad, during the period of the civil war and disturbance—from 1643 down to 1670—in which year the entry of his burial appears. After his death, for a period of 40 years, the register seems to have been much neglected. The entries for some years are absolutely deficient, and for others are manifestly imperfect.

The existing entries of Baptisms and Marriages for the year 1699, have evidently been made by some illiterate person, perhaps by the clerk of the period. According to a memorandum in a similar handwriting, they, as well as the Burials from the year 1682, were transcribed from another book now lost.

In 1709 a new book was commenced, and the register, at all events down to the year 1761, bears indications of having been carefully and regularly maintained.

The subjoined extracts, from the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, may be considered of interest.

The first is written in minute antiquated characters,

upon a small, irregularly-shaped scrap of parchment, and declares itself to be—

The true Terrier of the Glebe lands of the Parsonage of Barkham. In primis ye meade lying by nordens bridge headeing on the Hygh Way on the West side - on Earles land on the North - on baxells on the East - the Steandgate Meade on South containeng two acres [word illegible]. Item the Churchfield four acres bounded on Mr. Dennan's and Earles lande on the South on William Atree on the East on douse land on north & west All the rest lying about the parsonage House - To witt the Innams against the gate going into the Parsonage bounded on the East on Walches - South on a Lane - West on the Streat - and north on another fielde of the Glebe called the parke field bounded on the South on Walches - East on Marten's meade - on north on Chamois - west on the hygh way - this six acres - the innams three acres [word illegible] floodes Close six acres - bounded on the North side of Chamois - on the Streate on the East. Churchfield - 4 acres - close by the House - Stairefield 4 acres bounded on the North by the Duntomb lands - Item [word illegible] Croft and Criddles 3 acres bounded on the North on Duntomb - on the West by Mr. Dennams [illegible] lying on the South side of the Stairefield - ye 5 acres - bounded on the West on Mr. Dennam - on the north by anor parcell of the Glebe bounded on the West on Mr. Denname on the South on William Atree & Abraham Vine on the East on Vine the Stews - this 3 acres - The House Plott w^h^ barnes orchards - garden stewes 2 acres - Septemb 26. 1615

STEPHEN WEST
BEN DENHAM

RICHARD DAY
THOMAS FORD } Churchwardens.

WATFORD
BATKSHELL

The Registry also contains two later and much fuller Terriers dated respectively 1635 and 1675.

A record entitled,

AN ACCOMPT of what Entries have bin made and Certificates given out of the Registrar's Office for the Archdeaconry of Lewes of Meetings or Assemblies for Religious Worship pursuant to the directions of the late Act of Par Indulgence made in the First year of the Reigne of William the third King of England et Anno Dni 1689

contains the following :—

Jan 15th, 1691
A meeting for Anabaptists to be held at the House of ——— Thankfull Hunt in Ticehurst, and John Mercer
12th Sept. 1692
At the House of Thomas Snait in Hurstmonceux
At the House of Anthony Chapman in Ripe
At the House of Thomas Gyles in Barkham

The form and context of the above entry show that the religious body in Barcombe for whose benefit the licence in question was issued, consisted of Anabaptists.

The following is an extract from a modern register of licences under the Toleration Act, 1st William and Mary :—

13th of September 1809

A meeting or assembly for religious worship of people called Protestant Dissenters to be held and kept at the House of George Stanford situate in the Parish of Barcomb in the County of Sussex at the request of Moses Fisher, Minister, and the said George Stanford.

In 1724 the Bishop of Chichester appointed Commissioners to enquire into the state of different parishes in the diocese. The following report in answer to questions portrays the ecclesiastical condition of Barcombe in that year :—

Barcombe
Rectory.

1. 2. 3. THE KING, Patron. The Rector John Blackman AM of Bennett College in Cambridge Instituted in October 1709

4. 5. The Church and Chancell in good Repair except the Porch. The Communion Table and Rails very handsome. The Carpett, Two Silver Chalices and a Paten. Two Pewter Fflaggons and the Cloth in good order. The Pulpit and a Cushion and Cloth of Velvet, The Desk and Bible and Common Prayer Book, and Surplice All very good. But the Common Prayer Book at ye Communion Table imperfect The Steeple and three Bells good, the Churchyard Fence in severall places very bad. The Chancell Repaired by the Rector. A Chest. No poor Box

6. The Personage house and outhouses in very good Repair

7. The Number of Families about Ninety of which Two Anabaptists

8. 9. No Benefactions nor Augmentations

10. The Value in the Kings Books £18 ·· 10s ·· 10d not Discharged from first fruits a Portion of Tyths of £5 p Ann granted from the Rectory to the Prior of Lewes now in the hands of Mr. John Court of Lewes, Ye Yearly Value of the Rectory Exceeds Fifty Pound

11. 12. Divine Service and Sermon Twice Every Lords Day in the Summer, once in the Winter and Service Catechisme and Expounding in the Afternoon The Sacrament Administred once at Christmas Whitsunday and Michaelmas and Twice at Easter Communicants each time att Easter about fifty or Sixty at others about forty or fifty Supplied by the Rector

13. Glebe about forty Acres of plain Land

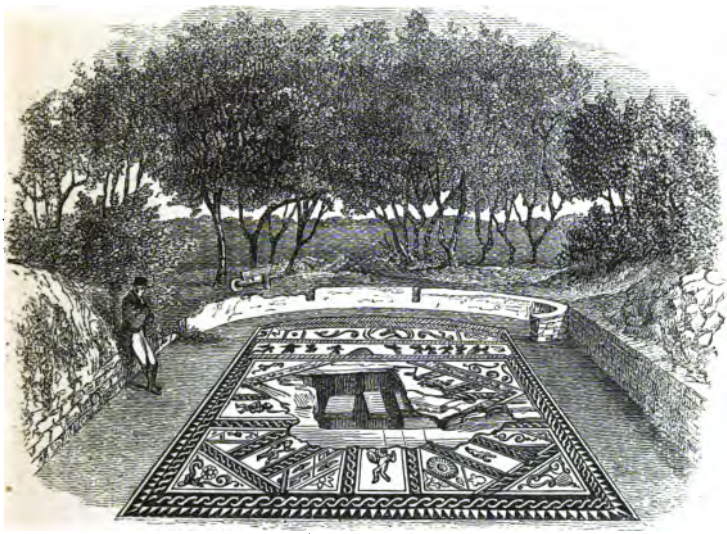
JOHN BLACKMAN
THOS PEIRCE

x^d

It may be added, in conclusion, that simultaneously with the restoration of the old parish church, a new church, commenced by the late rector of Barcombe, the Rev. Robert Allen, is being completed on a site selected many years ago, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the northern part of this extensive parish.

THE ROMAN MOSAIC PAVEMENTS AT BIGNOR.[1]

By the Rev. THOMAS DEBARY, M.A.



The First Excavations.

It has happened to the author of the following account of the Mosaic Pavements at Bignor to find, within the last year, his horse's hoofs unexpectedly treading upon the *tesserœ* of a Pavement on the coast of Syria, which he

[1] Mosaic or Musaic (*Lat.* musivus). This art was practised at a very early period, and was re-introduced into Italy by the Byzantine Greeks. It was applied by the Romans to four different styles: the *opus tessellatum*, the *opus*

believes are Roman, and to be reminded, by the incident, of the lively feelings he experienced, twenty years ago, when he first saw the Bignor Pavements, and when almost the same thing occurred to him in remote Sussex; for the equestrian then, as now, in visiting these remains, unconsciously had to ride over a great part of the site, on which the ancient Villa stood. A circumstance of this kind, more, perhaps, than any books one has read on the subject, sets the mind reflecting on the immensity of the Roman Empire: the enterprise, which distinguished the conquerors of the ancient world, and the nature of a government, by which so many and various people were held in subjugation to the Roman will.[2]

In by far the greater number of cases, the antiquities of a Roman type, which have been found in parts far removed from Rome, in whatever quarter of the world they may have been discovered, are not merely the tokens of a prevalent civilization, such as we see in these days, when one nation utilizes the ingenious and beneficial discoveries of another, but they are the proofs of dominion and possession. Roman colonization was of a very thorough kind, and as Gibbon observes, when writing upon this matter—"In their manners and internal policy, the colonies formed a perfect representation of their great parent."[3] Now they could not have done this, without at the same time introducing into the settlements skilled workmen, who were able to, and actually did,

vermiculatum, the *opus sectile*, and the *opus musivum*. The first three are purely geometric or ornamental, and are, strictly, only *opus lithostrotum, i.e.*, the regular mechanical arrangement of various coloured stones, sometimes in small cubes, called *tesseræ* or *tessellæ*, sometimes in slabs of various shapes. The *opus musivum* was the only pictorial mosaic, *i.e.*, in which natural objects were imitated.—Brande and Cox's "Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art," p. 584, ii., Ed. 1866.

[2] The great authority on the mosaic pavements at Bignor is Samuel Lysons, Esq., F.R.S and V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries, at the time they were discovered. Vol. xviii. of the 'Archæologia,' contains a paper on the subject, which was divided into two parts and read by him before the Society June 17, 1813, and March 9, 1815. Further discoveries having been made, he read another paper on them, Feb. 4, 1818, printed in Vol. xix. of the 'Archæologia.' Besides these papers, the 3rd vol. of his truly splendid work, "Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ," is entirely devoted to this Villa, and contains high-class illustrations of the mosaics. He also compiled a small handbook on the subject for visitors to Bignor.

[3] "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Vol. i., p. 173.

reproduce the same description of buildings, and similar examples of the arts, with those which prevailed in Rome and Italy. Hence they have left behind them, in every country which they once occupied, not only military roads and encampments, but the traces and remains of houses, theatres, tombs and inscriptions, and even, it may be said, all the smaller evidences of a high state of luxury; statues, mosaics, seals, hair-pins, rings, and household utensils of every kind. By this complete method of colonization, a double purpose was attained. The colonists themselves experienced less of that depression and regretful thought of home, which is sometimes called *nostalgia*, and which so many complain of, when first transferred from their own country to foreign lands; and the ferocity of the natives was allayed by the allurements of pleasure, and the desire to emancipate themselves from the imputation of ignorance by the manifestation of a taste for luxury. Our own country afforded a striking example both of this policy, and of the results of it thus described.

The learned reader will, perhaps, pardon me, if I recall to his recollection a few familiar historical facts connected with the Roman occupation of Britain, as they certainly lead up to the arguments respecting the probable age of the Villa under our consideration.

That Great Britain was known to the ancients at a very early period, is attested by Greek writers. That it was believed to be an island, before Agricola demonstrated the fact by sailing round it, is also certain. Our "Collections" have recently[4] shown us what the influence of our Gallic neighbours was upon the early inhabitants of this Island, in the matter alone of coins; and it was the intimacy subsisting between the two people, divided though they were by the Channel, more, most likely, than the greed for corn, or silver and gold, or pearls, that induced Cæsar to meditate his invasion, as he hoped thereby to put a stop to an alliance, which led the Britons to render their

[4] XXIX. S.A.C., p. 75; and see *supra*, p. 1. The true Sussex coins, issued by the Regni and Belgæ, were derived from Gaulish models. The inscribed series commenced soon after the coming of Cæsar, and continued down to the time of Claudius.

Gallic neighbours constant assistance in their struggles against the encroaching power of Rome. Cæsar first landed in Britain B.C. 55, and possibly intrenched himself at Pevensey. He does not, however, seem to have advanced very far into the country, but cautiously withdrew before the terrible sea, which rages round our coast in winter, had become too stormy for his transports. The next year he renewed the enterprise, crossed the Thames, and advanced as far as Verolanium or Verulam, and here his invasion and subjugation of the country practically ceased. He again withdrew from the island, and the organic changes which he himself was instrumental in promoting in the Roman government at home, proved very advantageous to the Britons, who, if not absolutely forgotten by the civilized world, then engrossed with new ideas, were at least left to themselves by the Romans until the reign of Claudius, nearly a hundred years after Cæsar's first invasion. This is the most interesting period in our enquiry, for it is possible to assign the origin of the Villa at Bignor to nearly any period from the reign of Claudius to the death of Titus.

The Emperor Claudius it was, who began what proved, in the course of time, to be the real subjugation of Britain. Having resolved to conquer the country, and annex it to the Roman Empire, he despatched Aulus Plautius to these shores to effect this object, under whom the future Emperor Vespasian was assigned the command of the 2nd Legion. This celebrated general and future Emperor has the credit of having reduced the Isle of Wight, and, what Suetonius, the historian, describes as two powerful nations, the Regni and the Belgæ,[5] the inhabitants respectively of Sussex and Surrey, and those of Hampshire. These parts of our island, together with some others subsequently subdued, were constituted a Roman Province in the time of Ostorius Scapula, the successor of Plautius in the government of the Roman possessions in Britain. Most probably it was at this period that 'the Stane Street Causeway' was constructed, which passes within

[5] Vita Vespasiani, cap. 4.

half a mile of Bignor, and serves as a clue to us in some of our speculations on these pavements.

Tacitus tells us in his 'Agricola,' that a native king was appointed legate by the Romans, and governed in these parts for many years, remaining faithful to his trust. Of the existence of such a person under the name of Cogidubnus, or Cogidunus, as Tacitus describes him, the Sussex Archæologist can have no doubt, when he is reminded of the discovery which was made of an inscribed stone at Chichester in 1730, by some workmen who were engaged in digging a cellar to a house in S. Martin's lane in that city.[6] The inscription not only attests the existence of the king, to whom Tacitus gives the name of Cogidunus, but also encourages the belief that he had conformed to the religion of his patrons.[7] Mr. Lysons evidently inclines to the idea that the Villa at Bignor may have been the palace of Cogidubnus; so that another Cymbeline may have held his court here, and a chaste Imogene perhaps have paraded the *crypto-porticus* whilst thinking of her absent lover at Rome. But although Cogidunus is said to have remained faithful to the Romans down to the time when Tacitus wrote, and may have imbibed some of the ideas and tastes of his conquerors, I cannot myself believe that the Villa was erected either by or for a chieftain, such as this legate must have been. It is not probable that a native king, however 'Romanizing' in his tendencies, would relish fantastical representations of the most voluptuous fancies of heathen mythology. Let us then advance a little further in the history of these times, and see if a more likely era for the construction of such a building as this must have been, may not be found. Passing over Didius and Veranius, let us come to Suetonius Paulinus. It was during his tenure of power that the most stirring events in the history of the

[6] For an account of this discovery, see Horsley's "Britannia Romana." p. 22.

[7] The inscription on the stone, amended, the amendments being here shown by italics, is given by Dr. Stukeley and Horsley:—"*Ne*ptuno et Minervæ templum *pro* salute *d*omus divinæ *ex* auctorita*te* Tiberii Claud*ii Co*gidubni *regis* legat*i* Aug*usti* in Brita*nnid collegium* fabror*um et* qui in eo *a sacris* [vel honorati] *sunt de suo dedicaverunt* donante aream *Pu*dente Pudentini fili*o*."—Horsley, "Britannia Romana," p. 192. See also VII. S.A.C., p. 62.

Roman occupation of this country came to pass. There can be little doubt that the centurions and other subordinates of the Roman Empire behaved, on many occasions, with the utmost harshness and effrontery towards the natives, a little contumeliousness being then, as at the present day, accounted very serviceable in ruling a subjugated people. When, however, the Roman soldiers did not spare the daughters of the famous Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, the indignant mother watched her opportunity for avenging the outrage, and putting an end to the tyranny of the oppressors. Suetonius was at this time away, engaged in reducing Mona; and as the active part of the Roman Legions was thus withdrawn from the South, Boadicea seized the moment to incite her own people and the neighbouring tribes to revolt. Camulodunum, the modern Colchester, was pillaged and destroyed; London was sacked, and Verulam or Verolanium, the modern S. Albans, put on its defence, before Suetonius Paulinus, now apprised of the danger, could hasten to the South and offer battle to Boadicea. A great battle was fought between the Romans and the Queen of the Iceni, but the British warriors were not a match for the disciplined Legions of Rome, and Suetonius Paulinus triumphed. Boadicea, having no disposition to follow in the steps of Caractacus, poisoned herself.

This little history has more to do with our subject than at first appears. The events described seem to have modified the Roman policy, and induced the Romans to endeavour to secure their conquests by allaying the animosity of the natives by means of luxury and the amenities of civilization, rather than by war and violence. This is the period to which I am disposed to assign the building of the Villa.

Suetonius Paulinus, although he had vindicated the credit of the Roman arms, was not held, it would appear, quite blameless for having afforded the natives, by withdrawing his forces from the South, the opportunity which led to the war. He was recalled, and Petronius Turpilianus, A.D. 61, was appointed in his place pro-prætor and governor of Britain. Turpilianus

had just completed at Rome his official career as Consul with Cæsonius Pæstus, when Nero, now Emperor, conferred upon him this honour. In considering this history, with a view to discover, if I possibly could, the builder of this Villa, I have more than once paused at the name of Turpilianus. There are many things to favour the idea that it may have been a work of his time, and at all events begun by him. Turpilianus has no reputation as a soldier, and was probably selected as a man who would rather endeavour to reconcile the vanquished to their fate, by an easy bearing, than promote more strife. Tacitus, in describing the administration of the new legate, says, "*Is non irritato hoste, neque lacessitus, honestum pacis nomen segni otio imposuit.*" He neither harassed the enemy nor was himself worried by them, but assigned to slothful inactivity the honoured name of peace.[8] These words do not imply that the new governor was absolutely idle, but that he employed himself in what Tacitus might consider frivolous pursuits, accounting them more conducive to tranquillity and peace than the display of military armaments. What more natural, than that such a ruler, after having visited the disaffected region of the Iceni, should retire to one of the most beautiful and settled parts of the Province, and employ himself in the erection of a Villa and Roman Station, that should excite the wonder and approbation of the semi-barbarous inhabitants of the territory of the Regni, and so, whilst contributing to his own pleasure, promote, as he might flatter himself, the main object of his administration.

Stane Street Causeway, as we have seen, was most probably in existence at this time. The range of the Southdowns, not at all unlikely to recall to the mind of a Roman the Alban group of hills, must have been familiar to every Roman Governor, and the distance from Regnum, the modern Chichester, had early determined the Romans to fix a station here, which was called 'Ad Decimum.' That the Villa was the residence of some one in authority, is believed to have been the case by all archæologists. Indeed, it is impossible to account for

[8] See the 'Agricola,' c. xvi.

the size of some of the outer structures, except on the supposition of their having been barracks or guard-rooms for soldiers. Considering it, therefore, as an admitted fact, that the Villa was the abode of some Roman official of high rank, I will venture to give a few more reasons for supposing Turpilianus may have been the builder of it.

In seeking support for a favourite theory, I know how ready we are sometimes to snatch at a straw, and perhaps the critical reader will think I am doing so, when I suggest that the only letters found on the Mosaics, T. R., which certainly look more like initial letters than parts of an inscription, might mean Turpilianus Regulus, or Romanus. But whether this idea is deemed fanciful or not, that the Villa was the design and conception of a thorough Roman, I feel convinced. There is not a single token of a British or Christian influence to be found, unless it be the accidental mark, in the middle of a tile, of a cross, clearly only a trade mark. The pagan mythology, as portrayed by Horace, and found delineated on the walls of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has supplied the artists with all the themes which they have endeavoured to represent. We are too apt to imagine that the house decorations, as found at Pompeii and Herculaneum, were confined to those cities, but they were in reality, in their principal features, general throughout the Empire. The Baths of Titus are an example in point. But even if this were not the case, there is a singular reason for conjecturing that one like Turpilianus, wherever he might build a house, would be inclined to imitate those of the voluptuous cities of Southern Italy. Turpilianus had filled the office of Consul, when Rome was given over to the most extravagant excesses of pleasure and dissipation. He was sent out to this country by Nero, the impersonation of profligacy. It is not likely that the Emperor's nominee would be without some of the tastes which distinguished his master. He was probably already wealthy, and his office was honourable and lucrative; he was therefore in every way the kind of person to build such a residence as this. But there are other

circumstances relating to Petronius Turpilianus which lead us to associate his name with Herculaneum and Pompeii, and therefore enhance the probability of his having erected this Villa, resembling so much the houses of those towns.[9]

Petronius Turpilianus must have been living at Rome when a very celebrated namesake of his, Caius Petronius, was flourishing. This man had once been, like Turpilianus, a colonial governor, but at Rome he was the sort of D'Orsay or Brummel of his time; the man of taste of his day, that the Emperor was especially pleased to honour with his intimacy. However, the gross character of Nero's profligacy shocked the more refined taste of the pleasure-loving Petronius, and he is said to have remonstrated with the Emperor, and is credited with having written the work satirizing the morals of Southern Italy, entitled 'Petronii Arbitri Satyricon.' Now, although the best authorities are agreed upon the authorship of this work, writers are not unanimous, for there are not wanting those who have attributed it to Petronius Turpilianus.[10] But whether he was, or was not, the author of it, the ideas contained in that book must have been familiar to him.

I will not pretend to have read this book, for I have not done so, but it is described as an exposition and a castigation of the manners of the inhabitants of those pleasure-cities which fringed the Bay of Naples, yet betraying also the manifestation of some sympathy with them—probably a very common frame of mind amongst the Romans of that day, who relished the life at Pompeii and Herculaneum, which they affected to condemn.

That the artists employed on the Bignor Mosaics drew

[9] 'Tac. Ann.' lib., xiv, 39. See also the 'Agricola,' c. xvi. I infer from the words of Tacitus, that he regarded the appointment of Turpilianus in the same light as given above.

[10] Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography' and 'Mythology,' article 'Petronius.' Speaking of the author of the prose work, "Petronii Arbitri Satyricon," a work satirizing the excesses of the cities on the Bay of Naples, the writer says, "By Ignarra he is supposed to be Petronius Turpilianus, who was Consul, A.D. 61." Ignarra was a learned Neapolitan antiquary, well entitled to have an opinion on this subject. He died at Naples August 6, 1808. "Biographie Universelle," Vol. xxi.

their inspiration from those towns, I fully believe; the most remarkable fact on this head being, that the designs more resemble the decorations found at Herculaneum than those of Pompeii. The same absorbing idea of pleasure is exhibited, but slightly chastened, as if not to shock the native mind. Where in Herculaneum we have naked cupids running about everywhere, at Bignor these emissaries of the Goddess of Love are disguised in the armour commonly worn by the Samnites, with their wings springing out behind. The *nimbus* round the head of the Venus in the medallion-shaped representation of that divinity at Bignor, is not so uncommon as Mr. Lysons thought. It has been found both at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The shortness of the upper part of the limbs, in some of the figures, is not sufficiently noticeable to build a theory upon, or to militate against the supposition, that these Mosaics were of earlier date than the time of Agricola, or the reign of Titus.

If the notion that this Villa may have been the residence of Cogidubnus is abandoned, and we still accept Mr. Lysons as our guide, I should infer from his writings that he would attribute its erection to some Roman official, who flourished after the government of Agricola, in the reign of Vespasian or Titus. In his papers, read before the Society of Antiquaries, and in his elaborate work on the same subject in his 'Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ,' Mr. Lysons refers to, and in the latter work gives a drawing of, a similar pavement, or rather a pavement resembling this, found in the old town of Avenches, near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, which a French *savant*, M. de Schmidt, supposes to have been executed between the reigns of Vespasian and the Antonines, and he refers to the well known passage in the Agricola, describing the impetus which was given to every description of ornamental building after Britain had been effectually reduced by that General.[11] Undoubtedly there is much to be

[11] Sequens hyems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta; namque, ut homines dispersi ac rudes, eoque in bello faciles, quieti et otio per voluptates assuescerent, hortari privatim, adjuvare publice, ut templa, fora, domus exstruerent, laudando promptos et castigando segnes. Ita honoris æmulatio pro necessitate erat. Jam vero Principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire, et ingenia Britannorum studiis

said for this view of the question, and it corresponds with the opinion arrived at by a learned critic respecting a Roman Pavement found at Lydney Park, in Gloucestershire, who, after quoting the passage of the Agricola above alluded to, comes to the conclusion that the Roman remains at Lydney were due to the movement so graphically described by Tacitus.[12] "The following winter," says that writer, "was spent in devising schemes for the public welfare. A rude and scattered population, and for that reason inclined to war, were to be habituated to peace and quiet by the allurements of pleasure. Agricola exhorted them privately, and openly assisted them, to build Temples, Law Courts, and dwelling houses, applauding the willing, and severely rebuking the reluctant, so that a spirit of emulation took the place of compulsion; moreover, he caused the sons of the principal people to be instructed in the liberal arts, professing to prefer the natural ability of the Britons to the educational efforts of the Gauls, so that those, who had recently shown a repugnance to the Roman tongue, now sought to excel in it. Hence, even our dress became fashionable, and the toga was very commonly seen. And, little by little, the natives yielded to the allurements of vice, porticoes, baths, and choice banquets—and that was deemed civilization by the unsuspecting and ignorant, which was but a part of slavery."

It is this passage from the Agricola, which I have rendered somewhat freely, which has led antiquarians, a little hastily, perhaps, to infer, that all Roman antiquities found in England, such as the Bignor Mosaics, must have been of a date subsequent to the reign of Vespasian. A careful examination of a great many of these remains will, I think, convince any one that this rage for building in Britain, although it encouraged the arts in one respect,

Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Inde etiam habitus nostri honor et frequens toga: paulatimque discessum ad delinimenta vitiorum, porticus, et balnea, et conviviorum elegantiam. Idque apud imperitos humanitas vocabatur, cum pars servitutis esset.—Tac. Agricola, c. xxi.

[12] Roman Antiquities, Lydney Park, Gloucestershire. By William Hiley Bathurst. With Notes by C. W. King, M.A., Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

in another led to their gradual decay or deterioration. The wealthy might, indeed, still employ foreign artists, but as the demand for workmen would increase, and the British youth were trained in the Roman Colleges, the most promising of them would be invited to supplement the labours of the foreign artists, and a proportionate deterioration in the quality of the work would be the consequence.

The finer portions of the Bignor Pavements could only have been designed and executed by skilled artists; the coarser parts of the work may have been done by the pupils or scholars of such artists, whether natives or foreigners, working under the immediate superintendence of the others.

If these views are just, I can see no reason why the Villa at Bignor may not have been even an earlier work than it is commonly supposed to be. A few coins have been found here, and also a ring of beautiful workmanship,[13] such as a fashionable man of the times of Nero or Titus might well have purchased in what was then the Corso of Rome, and which would much more become the finger of Turpilianus than that of Cogidubnus, or any other Briton speaking broken Latin and wearing, with an ill grace, the Roman toga.

I am here tempted to remark that the spirit of oblivion seems to hover over these Mosaics. Whether the ground accidentally accumulated over them, after the Villa was destroyed, or whether, which is not at all improbable, they were designedly covered over when the occupants were obliged to abandon it, we know not. But supposing this occurred much about the time when the Romans finally relinquished the country, they would have been buried between thirteen and fourteen hundred years, when the plough once again brought them to light. The discovery, at the time, awakened great interest, or the funds for Mr. Lysons' splendid work in illustration of

[13] 'A remarkable gold ring, found near the Roman Villa at Bignor. It is exquisitely wrought with chased-work filagree and globular ornaments. It is set with an intaglio, a figure of a warrior holding a buckler before him, and apparently ascending a height,' and is 'figured in Lysons' Britannia Romana.' (Qy. Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ.) See VIII. S.A.C., p. 292.

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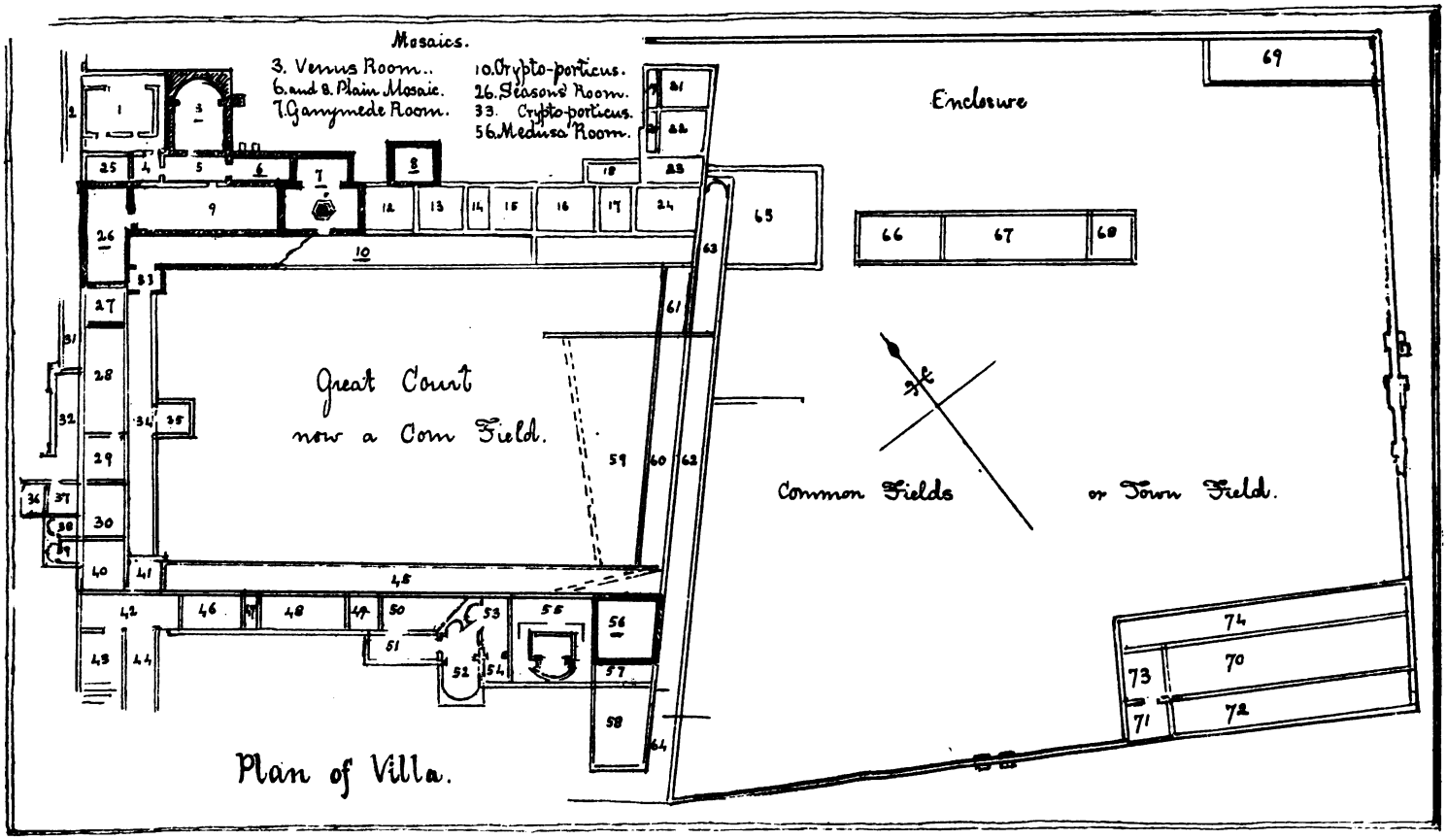
Mosaics.
3. Venus Room..
6. and 8. Plain Mosaic.
7. Ganymede Room.
10. Crypto-porticus.
26. Seasons' Room.
33. Crypto-porticus.
56. Medusa Room.
Enclosure
Great Court
now a Corn Field.
Common Fields
or Town Field.
Plan of Villa.

them would hardly have been forthcoming; but it does not seem to have proved a very lasting one in the minds of our Sussex Archæologists, for in the whole twenty-nine volumes of the S. A. C., I have hardly been able to discover anything to assist me in drawing up this account. It was certainly time that an attempt should be made to rectify this neglect, for the Mosaics are not what they were when first discovered. Mr. Lysons is our great authority on what their condition then was, and also on the general plan of the villa, the walls of which were then traced as far as their ruined condition would permit, but have since been covered over. Mr. Lysons' account is contained in certain papers, read by him before the Society of Antiquaries, and which are printed in the xviii. and xix. vols. of the Archæologia. As the nature and character of these remains are there described in detail, I propose to give the reader an epitome or abridgment of the papers in question, without which I feel it would be impossible to present him with an adequate idea of them, and which cannot but be interesting, and, by the help of a plan of the whole area, I hope intelligible, to those—possibly the majority of the members of the S.A.S.—who have not ready access to the British Museum.

Mr. Lysons' papers were read before the Society of Antiquaries June 17th, 1813, March 9th, 1815, and February 4th, 1818.

The purport of them is as follows :—

Within half a mile of the village of Bignor, there are traces of the Roman Road, running from Chichester, by way of Pulborough and Dorking, to London. There was reason to expect that indications of a Roman Station might be discovered here, as Richard of Cirencester in his fifteenth Iter mentions a station next after Chichester, which he calls Ad Decimum. Now Bignor, on this road, is ten miles from Chichester. In 1811 the plough laid open to view a Mosaic Pavement in a field called the Berry, part of a copyhold estate of the manor of Lord Newburgh, owned and occupied by a Mr. George Tupper, whose grandson still has it.

Mr. Tupper removed the earth, which varied from one to two feet in depth, over a great extent, when the pavement [No. 7 in the Plan] proved to be of large dimensions. The design was in good taste, and superior in execution to those commonly found in this country. Its decorations consisted of two circular compartments, one 7ft. 6in. in diameter, the other 16ft. In the smaller circle there was a representation of the rape of Ganymede, surrounded with a sort of fret,[14] a braided guilloche,[15] and a 'serrated border of black and white.' The guilloche was composed of three rows of *tesseræ*, besides the two black ones forming the outline, being cubes of half an inch, red, yellow, and white, and blue, ash-colour, and white, alternately two and one. The fret was of the same materials arranged in the same order. The dark brown *(sic)* and red *tesseræ* were factitious. The blue were blue lyas; the white, marble; the yellow, stone. The *tesseræ* of the inner circle, containing the figure, were smaller, the white cubes being the third of an inch and the coloured ones less. The larger circle contained within its circumference six smaller ones which were hexagonal, each bounded by a fret similar to that already described. Within these hexagons were figures of dancing nymphs; none of which were perfect, and one was completely destroyed. They were well drawn, except that the upper part of the legs appeared too short. In the centre was a hexagonal *piscina*, or cistern of stone, 4ft. in diameter, and 1ft. 7¾in. deep, with a stone border round. It had a step at nearly half its depth, 5½in. wide. At the bottom of the cistern was a hole 3in. in diameter, from which, as was afterwards discovered, a leaden pipe, 1½in. in diameter, laid in a sort of stone gutter, ran in a southerly direction. The spandrels of the larger compartment were filled with ivy leaves, those at the south-eastern corner proceeding from a goblet. This room had been heated

[14] A fret is, in architecture, the interlacing of bars or fillets, from the old French *fréter, croiser*. (Wedgwood, 'Dictionary of English Etymology.')

[15] Guilloche (Fr. guillochis), in architecture, an ornament composed of curved fillets, which by repetition form a continued series.—Brand & Cox's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, vol. ii., p. 75.

by a hypocaust, the flues of which, having given way in parts, had rendered the pavement uneven.

About 30ft. west of this pavement another large one (No. 26) was discovered. It consisted of two principal divisions, one 12ft. 9in. square, the other 12ft. 3in. Enough only was left of this to suggest what the nature of the design must have been. The compartment at the north end of this room contained four octagonal divisions, each including a star ingeniously formed by interlaced squares, which also produced an inner octagon, in which appeared to have been a head, illustrative of each of the Seasons. One at the north-eastern corner remained, representing Winter. The head and bust were enveloped in drapery, and a leafless branch appeared at the side, as if held in the hand. The borders of these octagons were formed of guilloches, similar to those already described. What had been in the centre could only be conjectured. The ash trees, which grew over this spot, may have destroyed it. The other square compartment had a circle, within which were eight hexagonal divisions, each connected with the eight sides of a centre octagon, bounded by a guilloche of red, yellow, and white *tesseræ*, alternating with blue, ash, and white. The angular spaces between the hexagons contained an inscription, of which the letters T R remained in one. In the spandrels left by the circle, the guilloches formed ovals, in one of which was the figure of a boy. The figures of dolphins were on two sides of the square, with a pheasant and *cornucopia* on the outside. At the north corner of the room the wall, to the height of two feet, still remained, between which and the Mosaic appeared to have been a space paved with coarse red *tesseræ*. The size of the room was 40ft. 4in. by 17ft.

At the end of the year the pavements were covered up with earth to prevent the frost injuring them. The following year, 1812, Mr. Lysons paid a visit to John Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor Park, for the purpose of examining these remains.

They began their investigations by removing the earth from the first discovered pavement (No. 7.) It proved to be

a room 19ft. by 30ft., with a recess at the north side 20ft. 10in. wide. The walls on the east, west, and north sides were 2ft. 6in. thick, and that on the south side 3ft. Between the Mosaic pattern and the wall was a space of coarse red brick *tesseræ*. On the east and west it varied from 4ft. 6in. to 5ft. It was 4ft. 10in. on the north side, and 1ft. 10in. on the south. The walls of the recess were at right angles, but in the main compartment they were not so. The Mosaic appeared as if accommodated to this irregularity. It seems probable that this room was a Triclinium, or Dining-room. The walls had been ornamented with paintings on stucco. The walls of room (No. 26) still had stucco of a plain red colour remaining on them.

On the west side of the recess in the room (No. 7), was a room (No. 6 on plan) 20ft. by 9ft. 9in., also having a Mosaic pavement. This pavement comprised two squares of 5ft. 4in., separated by an oblong band 5ft. 4in. by 2ft. 6in. In this oblong were represented two scrolls of ivy leaves issuing from a goblet, with a guilloche, and another border of black and white. One of the square compartments contained an octagon, in the middle of which was the representation of a rose. The other had a kind of star with twelve points. The pavement was several inches above the one first described, with the Ganymede. There was no doorway between the two, but there was a doorway at the opposite end of this room (No. 6), leading into another room (No. 5) 22ft. by 10in.

On the south of the room (No. 7) the foundation walls of a *crypto-porticus* (No. 10) were discovered, 10ft. wide, which was traced 150ft. to the east. At the west end about 65ft. of tesselated pavement were found. The pattern was a labyrinth fret, of blue *tesseræ* of ½in., with a border of red and white running on each side of it. On the north side of this gallery the remains of a range of rooms running eastward were discovered. The one (No. 12) next the Ganymede room was 19ft. 2in. by 18ft. 9in., and had a floor of light red terras. The adjoining room (No. 13) was of the same size, paved with light brown *tesseræ*; adjoining the north wall of these two rooms was

a room (No. 8) 16ft. square, with a Mosaic pavement 8ft. square, made up of squares, rhombs and triangles.

The *præ-furnium* of a hypocaust, which heated No. 7 and other rooms, was found on the north side of room No. 6, and consisted of two walls 18in. thick and 18in. apart; between them was a sort of arch formed by over-lapping bricks, which communicated with the flues under the different pavements.

About thirty feet north of room No. 5, a piece of fine Mosaic was laid open, 'a little below the bottom of the ditch on the north side of the field.' It seemed to belong to a large pavement (No. 3), but the season being advanced, it was covered up again until 1813, when the investigation was resumed. This pavement proved to be a parallelogram 22ft. by 19ft. 10in., with a semi-circular recess at the north end 10ft. in diameter. The room No. 5 appeared to be an ante-room to this.

The design was as follows:—Within a large square was an octagon, having a smaller octagon in the middle, from each side of which latter one proceeded oblongs in the middle of which were cupids, dancing like Bacchantes. The centre of the design was destroyed, evidently by the fall of the roof, part of which was seen down in the hypocaust thus laid open, discovering blocks of stone 2ft. 6in. high, with large bricks upon them.

Each of the above mentioned oblongs was 2ft. 9in. by 16in. Two of the corners of the square contained urns with fruit and foliage. The others were filled with *cornucopiæ* and foliage. A guilloche bounded the design. A band or oblong compartment divided the square from the semi-circular recess, and was 13ft. 7in. by 2ft. 6in. It contained twelve figures of cupids, habited as gladiators, exhibiting a complete representation of the *retiarii* and *secutores* (illustrated on the opposite page). The *secutores* wore that kind of armour, which gave them the name of Samnites, and is described by Livy as consisting of a shield wider at the top than the bottom, a greave for the left leg, and a crested helmet. The *retiarii* appear as was their wont, with the head uncovered, and a trident in

their left hands. The net appears in the left hand of the one preparing for the combat. In the other it would seem to be concealed. The *rudiarii* were also represented. They were veterans, who carried a rod, and instructed the young and directed the combat. The design seems to represent four different scenes. In one the combatants are preparing for the contest. In another they are engaged. In the third the *retiarius* is wounded, and in the last he has fallen disarmed and wounded in the thigh. The Mosaic in the semi-circular recess is formed by a guilloche enclosing a scroll with flowers out of a goblet, having in the middle a circle containing a female head, surrounded with a blue *nimbus*. The shoulders are bare, leaving little doubt of its being a representation of Venus. *Cornucopiæ* with festoons of foliage, and two birds, representing pheasants, wave on either side of the circle containing the head.

To the west of this room (No. 3), the walls of a court (No. 1) were traced containing an area of 30ft., filled with broken bricks and tiles; no pavement was found, but, near to it, the base of a column and part of a shaft, with irregular mouldings, evidently of a much later date than the Mosaics. At the west end of the ante-room (No. 5) a room (No. 4) of 8ft. 2in. by 12ft. was found with two doorways, one leading into the ante-room, the other into the Court (No. 1).

The continuation of the west end of the *crypto-porticus* (No. 10) was next explored, and was traced for 100ft. Many cross walls were met with, sufficiently shewing that there had been a range of rooms running north and south, connected with that running east and west, proving the whole to have been a large edifice built round a court.

Room No. 27 had a terras floor, nearly 2ft. below the level of the pavement of room No. 26. The walls, which remained pretty perfect to the height of two feet on the east, north, and south sides, were covered with red stucco, two inches thick, with a plaster skirting at the bottom. The same was noticed in other rooms. On the east side of No. 27 a fire place was found, 21½in.

N° 3. THE VENUS ROOM.

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wide in front, 8in. deep, and 17in. wide at the back, with a hearth formed of eight 7-in. bricks, which had been cramped together with iron; no part of any chimney remained. Mr. Lysons remarks "that he was not aware of any open fire-place of this kind having been discovered elsewhere in the remains of a Roman building, though it is certain from various passages of the classical writers, that other means were employed by the ancients for warming their apartments, besides hypocausts. The *caminus* is mentioned by Cicero, Horace, and Vitruvius and others."[16]

Forty-four feet from the south wall of No. 27 another room (No. 29) was discovered 16ft. 5in. by 15ft. 6in. A fourth part of the floor had a coarse tesselated pavement of a light brown coloured stone. There was a fire-place here on the west wall similar to the one described above, having an opening 19½in. wide, with a hearth composed of four square bricks.

In the autumn of the same year, at the east end of the *crypto-porticus*, a second gallery (No. 11) was found, separated from the former by a wall, and running into a field called the town field. This second *crypto-porticus*, was 10ft. wide, like the other, and 68ft. long, making an extraordinary *ambulatio* of 227ft.; part of a tesselated pavement remained in about the middle of the lesser gallery.

The foundations of five other rooms (14, 15, 16, 17, and 24 on plan) running east from the *Triclinium* (No. 7) along the whole length of the *crypto-porticus*, were found, in addition to those already described, of the following dimensions—8ft. 1in. by 18ft. 10in., 16ft. 6in. by 18ft. 10in., 25ft. by 18ft. 10in., 16ft. 3in. by 18ft. 10in., 26ft. 6in. by 18ft. 10in. At the east end of this range were the foundations of two other rooms (Nos. 22, 23)—13ft. 2in. by 24ft., and 18ft. 3in. by 18ft. 6in., and a passage (No. 20) 18ft. 6in. long, by 4ft. 1in. wide,

[16] The reader may remember, in Horace's amusing account of his journey to Brundusium, how the *caminus* at Trivicus emitted a smoke, that brought tears into his eyes.

'Trivici
Villa recepissit, lacrimoso non sine fumo,
Udos cum foliis ramos urente *camino*.'
Serm. I., Sat. v, 79.

running north, where the building appeared to have extended further into the town field. None of the above rooms had tesselated pavements. One of them (No. 16) appeared to have been floored with bricks, $10\frac{3}{4}$in. square, and another (No. 17) to have been paved with large flag stones.

At the east end of room (No. 23) were the foundations of a building (No. 63) with a semi-circular south-east side. The east wall of the edifice did not run at right angles with the *crypto-porticus*, but took a diagonal course, N.E. to S.W. There were no apartments on the east side of the great court. The wall was traced 133 feet to the south, where a cross wall met it. At eight feet from this another wall occurred, which, being traced west, was found to be the remains of a *crypto-porticus* (45) on the south side of the court, communicating with a range of rooms to the south, of which some at the east end presented the remains of baths, the most eastern of which (No. 56 on plan), adjoining the diagonal wall above described, contained a Mosaic; it would have been a square room of 25 feet, but for the diagonal east wall.

This Mosaic was in a better state of preservation than any which had hitherto been discovered on the spot. The design was a square, with four stars inside, formed by two interlaced squares bounded by guilloches; in the middle of each star was a circle of three borders, with a flower in the centre. In the midst of the pavement there was a representation of the head of Medusa, encircled by borders. Outside the Mosaic pattern were three rows of black and red tiles, laid chequer-wise. The fragment of a Doric column was found lying on the pavement; and the marks of another suggested, that the two had formed the jambs of the doorway leading into the next room (No. 55); the floor of which room was composed of black and white stones, laid chequer-wise. The black was a kind of slate. Nearly in the middle of this room (No. 55) was a bath, 18ft. from east to west, and 3ft. 2in. deep. It had three steps on three of the sides. The steps on the north side were covered with smoothly wrought stones. The other steps and the bottom of the

bath were laid with terras two inches thick, resting upon bricks. Fragments of a cornice were also found in this room.

In the next room (No. 52) but one to this, a coarse tesselated pavement was exposed, and below it a hypocaust, communicating with a larger one under rooms (Nos. 53, 54) by means of a brick arch, 3ft. 9in. wide. and 3ft. 2in. high. Immediately over this archway was a doorway.

In the month of July, 1815, on resuming the investigation at the N.W. angle of the villa, and removing the rubbish from what appeared to be a court, 30ft square, the inner walls of a kind of portico (No. 4) were found, which appeared to have been plastered, and built cloister-fashion, and fragments of columns have since come to light justifying this theory.

The bath in the bath room (No. 55) was next examined. When the earth was entirely removed from the bath, it proved to have been an oblong, 18ft. 2in. long by 12ft. wide, with a recess terminating in the segment of a circle.

Mr. Lysons' opinion on the probable origin of the Villa has been already alluded to. He evidently considered it to have been a work of the reign of Vespasian, or Titus, who, by-the-by, only reigned one year; and, as Cogidubnus held some kind of post under the Romans in these parts for many years, he thinks it may have been, as has been stated, his residence.

In February, 1818, Mr. Lysons read another paper before the Society of Antiquaries, being "An account of further discoveries of the remains of a Roman Villa, at Bignor, in Sussex," in which he said[17]:—In 1816 and 1817, by tracing the remains of walls, it was discovered that the *crypto-porticus* extended all round the court. The western *crypto-porticus* was 8ft. wide, and 108ft. long, including a small room at the north end, having a Mosaic pavement, of rude workmanship, with a Medusa's head in the middle. Several rooms besides the *crypto-*

[17] xix Archæologia, 176.

porticus were discovered on the western side of the great court.

By digging further eastward of the single wall, above described, an eastern *crypto-porticus* was discovered, completing the quadrangle. Foundations of buildings extending 181ft. into the Town Field, as it is called, were also discovered; several of them were of large extent, and enclosed by a boundary wall of considerable thickness not built at right angles to the great court. The dimensions of this enclosure were as follows :—

	FEET.	IN.
East side	277	4
West side	385	5
North side	286	0
South side	322	8

The walls of the building at the south-east corner of this court were from 2ft. 8in. to 3ft. thick.[18]

Having now presented the reader with the various opinions which have been entertained by myself and others respecting the origin of this Villa, and having given him an epitome of Mr. Lysons' history of the discovery of it, and the condition he himself found the pavements in at that time, I have only to add a few words on the locality itself, and a short account of a visit which I made last August to the spot, which had so greatly awakened my interest, as I have already stated, years ago.

The village of Bignor is situated in what in these days of railroads, must be considered a remote and secluded nook, although a very beautiful one, of the Southdowns. The nearest railway station is that of Amberley, which is rather more than three miles distant, to the south-east, on the Mid-Sussex line of railway. Petworth Station, on the Horsham and Petersfield line, although the town of Petworth is 6 miles distant from the pavements, cannot be much further off, as the station itself is two miles from Petworth in the Bignor direction. But, unless the visitor is a pedestrian, he will find it more convenient to alight

[18] The bust found at Bignor and figured in Mr. Lysons' Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ, I believe to represent Ceres.

at Arundel Station, as here he will have no difficulty in procuring a conveyance to take him to Bignor. Arundel Station, where an omnibus meets all the trains, is about three quarters of a mile from the town, and if the tourist is not already acquainted with the neighbourhood, it will add not a little to his enjoyment of a visit to Bignor to glance at stately Arundel on his way; traverse the park, and survey the winding course of the Arun; the woods of Parham, and a considerable part of the wealden, from the top of Bury Hill. Descending this, some two miles drive in a north-western direction will bring him to the site of the Villa. The village of Bignor is half-a-mile further to the west, as he will see by the red roof of the recently restored very E. E. church, peering among the trees, and behind which the Southdowns almost seem to tower.

When I was on the spot in the month of August last, whilst the driver went on to Mr. Tupper's house to procure a guide, I walked to the site of the Villa. When these Mosaics were first discovered, they were, as we have seen, carefully covered over with earth every winter to protect them from the frost, but, after a time, substantial thatched huts of brick and flint were built over them, and these have now been in existence for half a century. There are five of these huts covering the eight Mosaics. The greater part of the site, which is estimated at five acres in extent, is under cultivation, and when I saw it, a promising crop of wheat was growing in the great court, around which the principal rooms, as indicated by the Mosiacs, were arranged.

On a bright summer's day, the visitor will not grudge the few minutes he may have to spend here, whilst he is waiting for Mr. Tupper to come and open the huts. He will involuntarily say to himself, that whoever the builder of the Villa was, he had an eye for the picturesque, and was no mean judge of what constituted a pleasant site for a house. The ground on which the Villa stood slopes away gently to the south, and commands one of the least monotonous of Down views with which I am acquainted. The Downs above Bignor are really lofty, and they fall gradually, but irregularly, to the

valley of the Arun. Beyond this river, and just above Amberley, chalk cliffs rise, whence a long range of the Downs stretches away to the east, by Findon and Chanctonbury. The middle distance on the Bignor side of the river, is richly wooded, whilst Chanctonbury Ring, 814ft. high, wears that aerial tint, which is so pleasing to the painter's eye. Mr. Dallaway extols the Italian character of the scenery here, and Charlotte Smith, who lived at Bignor Park, and, although a native of London, is reckoned by Mr. Dallaway amongst the *literati* of Sussex, and who must often have wandered over the site of this Villa, in ignorance of what was under her feet, although her poems abound with classical allusions to Cupids and Goddesses, makes continued references to the scenery of Bignor. Perhaps her verses had some influence with the fairies, who determined that the loves and Cupids, so much appealed to, should at last put in an appearance. No doubt an imaginative Roman might, on a summer's day, whilst looking at the view, find his thoughts wandering off to Tusculum, and the 'Albanus Mons' (the modern 'Monte Cavo'), the Chanctonbury of that chain of hills, on which are situated Frascati and Albano.

I was fortunate in having Mr. Tupper himself as my guide. His life-long acquaintance with these Mosaics imparts a classical flavour to his remarks not very often met with in a yeoman farmer of however substantial a kind. When he opened the hut, containing the first discovered Mosaic, representing the eagle with Ganymede, I felt a little surprise and disappointment. I knew not whether it was due to my having recently examined the splendid illustrations of these pavements in Mr. Lyson's Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ, but it had an appearance of greater age and decay than I seemed to recollect its having had when I first saw it. Mr. Tupper does not consider that the pavements have suffered much within his recollection, which extends back many years, but the action of time on anything is proverbially slowly perceived by those who have it, whatever it may be, constantly under their observation. Twenty years or more

had elapsed since I first saw these Mosaics, and as far as I could recall my impressions of their condition at that period, and particularly of this one, I should say that time had certainly done its work here. The figure of Ganymede in the talons of the eagle was almost perfect, now it is defaced by two fissures extending from the centre to the circumference of the design, one running north-east and the other south-east. The pavement is very uneven, but notwithstanding this, the *tesseræ* adhere very closely together. The reds or browns, whichever they are, have the blackish looking tint of congealed blood. The blacks are very apt to acquire a mildewy look, but this whiteness will, I believe, rub off. The *tesseræ* near the fissures have a tendency to *work out.* Having since seen many more Roman remains in different parts of the world than I had when I saw Bignor for the first time, I am more than ever convinced of the great antiquity of the Villa. In a letter addressed to Mr. Lysons, and dated June 14, 1815, Sir Humphrey Davy states that having examined the colours on the walls of the Roman Villa at Bignor, he has found them to be the same in composition as those used in the Baths of Titus at Rome, and the houses at Pompeii and Herculaneum. Powdered brick and stone instead of powdered brick and marble, as in Italy, have been used. It is more than probable that these pavements were existing in the time of Titus, A.D., 79, and that Romans were dwelling here, when intelligence arrived of the awful catastrophe which buried those cities under ashes and lava.

The pavement in room No. 6 (20ft. by 9ft. 9in.), which consists of a pattern formed by a guilloche, enclosing flowers and leaves, is in a very good state of preservation, but, although not nearly so uneven as the large pavement above referred to, is by no means quite level.

The room No. 5, which I consider may have been the *Tablinum*, or reception room, which Mr. Lysons distinguishes as the Venus room, and others, mistaking pheasants for peacocks, have called after Juno, is on the whole in the best state of preservation of any of the Mosaics. The beauty of this pavement must delight any

one who sees it. The female head surrounded with the blue *nimbus*, and the parallelogram, in which are represented the cupids, habited like warriors, and which separates the semi-circular compartment from the main design, are in an excellent state of preservation and very even. The centre at the time of its discovery was in a much dilapidated state, and of course it does not grow less so as the *tesseræ* are continually working out, and increasing the appearance of decay.

The large room, forty feet long, of which only enough of the Mosaic remained to conjecture what the nature of the design may have been, and still having the Head of Winter, and the withered branch in one of the main divisions, and the letters T. R., already commented upon, in the other, has not suffered very much from the action of time.

There is one other Mosaic, the condition of which calls for particular notice, because it illustrates the source of the mischief, which is destroying these most interesting remains, and at the same time, points to the remedy. Mr. Lysons particularly remarks upon the excellent condition in which this was found, and it is, at the present time, in a more ruinous state than any of the others. The design consisted of a square, with stars inside, and a medallion in the middle, with a Medusa Head. Scarcely any of the pavement now remains but the Head. The reason of this is obvious. The hut which has been built over it is quite isolated, and unprotected by the other huts, or even by trees or hedges. It may be safely said that the various Mosaics have been preserved exactly in proportion as they have been sheltered from the weather. If then the *cognoscenti* of the S.A.S. should be of opinion, as I hope they will, that these pavements are gradually perishing and desire their preservation in their present locality, I can suggest no better way of furthering this object than by thickening the walls of the huts, or even surrounding them with small yards.

I may, perhaps, also be pardoned for reminding the members of the S.A.S. that they are the guardians, at least morally so, of the antiquities existing in the

county, and that it really will be a reproach to us, if we do not come forward to arrest, if possible, the decay or destruction of any object of real antiquarian interest. Mr. Tupper and his family, the owners and occupiers of the land, where these remains were found, deserve every commendation for what they have done to preserve them, and for their public spirit with respect to them. Still it is expecting too much, to suppose they would be willing to make additional outlay upon that which, however interesting, must have proved to them, in the long run, a source of much more trouble than profit.

It is almost to be regretted that, when the Villa was first discovered and laid open, it was not left so, instead of being covered up again. Had a wall been built round it, and the enclosure converted into a garden, having a small cottage in it for the Custodian, giving a *soignée* appearance to the whole, it would, I believe (after noticing with what eagerness the casual tourist in these days runs to see any sight within his reach), have rendered it a still more attractive object to him, even if it had not proved a profitable investment to the owner, and would have certainly saved it from the inroads of time; and when we consider how one of the greatest attractions in a tour to Italy is a visit to Pompeii, one must lament that the public should be comparatively ignorant of what is a scarcely less remarkable resuscitation of the tokens of Roman life here, in our own country, than is afforded in that ruined and deserted, but once thronged and prosperous, city in Campania.

SOME REMARKS

ON

"A HISTORY OF THE CASTLES, MANSIONS, AND MANORS OF WESTERN SUSSEX,

By Dudley George Cary Elwes, Esq., F.S.A.,

ASSISTED BY THE

Rev. Charles J. Robinson, M.A., Vicar of Norton Canon, Herefordshire."

By the Rev. W. R. W. STEPHENS.

FIRST NOTICE.

[This work forms so important and valuable an addition to our County Literature, that it is to be hoped the following notice may be regarded only as prefatory and invitatory to others, more critical and exhaustive, and that it may be often referred to and re-reviewed in our subsequent volumes.—Ed.]

We may congratulate the authors of this volume on the successful accomplishment of a long and laborious task. To unravel intricate pedigrees, to dig out information about obscure places from all manner of sources, in public libraries and private houses, in print and in manuscript, to sift and arrange these masses of material, and turn them out in a readable form, is indeed a more difficult and irksome business than any one who has not attempted it can easily imagine.

We fear, however, that the public is often very insensible to the merit of labours of this kind, and that the profits of the workmen are too commonly in inverse pro-

portion to the time, toil, and money expended on the work. Yet no one, who wishes to study intelligently the history of his own country, can afford to overlook local annals. It is only by a diligent investigation of them, that he can discover what the actual condition of the people was in any given period. The statements of the general historian respecting the political constitution, the laws, the language, the social condition, the manners and customs of the country, as a whole, should be tested, whenever it is possible, by the annals of particular places. They will supply interesting illustrations of such statements on the one hand, corroborating their accuracy as sound general principles, or, on the other, they will furnish curious instances of deviation from the rule; such exceptions helping us either to prove the rule or to modify it, as the case may be.

Now, everything relating to the history of manors in England is of peculiar interest, because the growth of manors all over the country indicates one of the most vital changes in the political constitution of the people. The word 'manor' is itself of Norman origin: prior to the Norman Conquest it was not known in England; yet though the name is wanting, the thing which it signifies, or something very like it, must have existed before the Conquest, for in Domesday we find the manor recognised as a long established territorial arrangement. The fact is, that the Norman Conquest only hastened and completed a change which had been gradually going on for a considerable time. This change was the decay of free, independent, self-governed communities, and the rise of territorial lords. In all primitive Teutonic settlements, we find three elements clearly marked: the democratic, the aristocratic, and the monarchic; there is a constant tendency on the part of the two latter to prevail over the first, and ultimately they gain the complete mastery. The primitive Teutonic community occupies its own territory, its 'mark,' which consists of land of two kinds; first the common land, or folc-land, which is either reserved for the public use, or held by individuals on such terms as the community are pleased to grant it; secondly,

there are particular possessions of individuals, parcels of land assigned to them by common consent, as their absolute property, held of no superior, subject to nothing but the laws of the State. This was the 'odal' or 'alod.' Although the term 'mark' rarely occurs in early English documents, we have something nearly akin to it in the 'township,' which is the unit or starting point of the constitutional machinery in this country. An aggregate of townships made up a hundred, and an aggregate of hundreds made up a shire. The affairs of the mark or township, the hundred, and the shire, were settled in their several meetings [moots or gemots] which every freeman had originally the right of attending. Vestiges of this right still remain. We see it in the right of every ratepayer to attend the meetings of his vestry, for the parish is only a township or cluster of townships, viewed from its ecclesiastical side. The right of the markmen to decide whether a new settler should be admitted to the township, still lingers in the form of admitting a tenant at the court baron and customary court of every manor: their right to determine by-laws,[1] and make local regulations respecting the fencing of fields, or the proportion of cattle to be turned into the common pasture, is still to be traced in the manorial courts. So much for the democratic element. But in all Teutonic communities there was an aristocratic and monarchic element also. Besides the eorl or nobleman, who was such commonly as claiming descent from the primitive leaders of the settlement, there was the king and his followers (gesiths or thegns). The king, indeed, was elected by the Witanagemot, or national assembly, at which originally every freeman had a right to appear, as he had in the gemot of the township, the hundred, and the shire, the kingdom being an aggregate of shires. And as the king was elected, so also he could be deposed. Nevertheless, the power of the king, if he was a man of ability (and it was the custom of the Witanagemot to select the worthiest man of the royal house), was very

[1] Said to be derived from 'by,' the Danish equivalent for 'ton' or town, as in Whitby, etc.; hence the 'by-law' is a law made by the 'by' or township.

great, and its tendency was continually to increase as the kingdom grew larger. For with the extension of the kingdom it would obviously become more and more difficult for the freemen, as a body, to attend the Witanagemots, and, consequently, these assemblies gradually shrank into meetings of an aristocratic nature, attended by the royal thanes, and all the great officers in Church and State, presided over by the king. It was at these meetings that grants were made out of the public or folc-land, especially on the conquest of new territory, either to ecclesiastical corporations, or to individuals. These latter were very commonly the royal thanes, who were rewarded in this way for their services, more particularly in war, to the king. These grants were frequently accompanied with what, in the old English charters, is called the right of sac and soc, terms signifying a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the hundred in which the land was situated. Here, then, we arrive at the manor. It is territory granted out of the public land by the king and the National Council, conferring special rights upon the grantee. It is a township, or townships, no longer existing as free, self-governing communities, but as the possession of a territorial lord. The courts baron and courts leet of the manor supersede the courts of the hundred; the principles of jurisdiction and modes of procedure probably remained much the same, but the jurisdiction itself became vested in private hands, and descended as part of the hereditary estate.

All this process of change was going on before the Norman Conquest, but it went on much faster after that event. William regarded all land as forfeit to the Crown, and granted it out afresh. Some of the English lords, who made timely submission to him, retained their possessions; others were deprived, and replaced by Norman owners, but a large quantity of what had been common land was now granted in the form of manors to the Conqueror's followers. They held them under the obligation of rendering military service; and the principle now became completely established, that every

man must have his lord, to whom he owed service in return for protection. Thus the growth of the manorial system is intimately connected with the growth of feudalism, and is, in some sort, a visible representative of it.

We learn from Domesday that, as might naturally have been expected, the hand of the Conqueror fell most heavily on the two shires, Kent and Sussex, where he first set foot, and where the English made their most determined stand against his invasion. In these shires not a single Englishman was allowed to keep his lands on their old tenure, and only two English tenants in chief appear in the survey.

The volume before us is a most interesting record of the way in which the land in the Western Division of Sussex was bestowed upon the countrymen of the Conqueror. Foremost among them all stands out the name of the mighty Roger of Montgomery, who commanded the right wing of the Norman army, at the battle of Hastings. His greatest possessions indeed were in the West, where he alone, of all the great Norman followers of William, impressed the name of his Norman fortress-home upon a British shire and town. But in Sussex too, especially the Western Division, he was a kind of territorial polypus, whom we find clinging to the soil in every direction. The compiler of our excellent General Index-Volume has been compelled, we observe, to give up the attempt to insert the references under the name 'Montgomery,' and to take refuge in a comprehensive '*passim*.' By far the larger portions of the Rapes of Arundel and Chichester belonged to Earl Roger. Arundel is the only place in Sussex where a Castle is stated in Domesday to have existed before the Conquest. Castle building came in with the Normans, and the manorial system which they introduced. By the Castle of Arundel, which he strengthened, and by the Castle of Chichester, which he built, Earl Roger could keep a firm hold upon his vast possessions in the western parts of Sussex.

Next in importance to Roger of Montgomery, and in

the magnitude of his possessions, must be placed William De Braose. He built him a castle at Bramber, to guard the 41 manors which he held in or about the Rape called by that name. The pedigree of his family has been traced with infinite care by the Authors of the volume before us. It is curious to notice how some of the names of Norman families in Sussex, which were illustrious at, or shortly after, the time of the Conquest, have utterly perished, such as De Braose and De Bohun; others, such as Tregoz and Dawtrey (de haut Rey) survive only among people in a humble rank of life; while one at least, that of Barttelot, has been continuously eminent, and continuously associated with the same place—Stopham—from the age of the Conqueror to the present day.

But although Sussex passed entirely into the hands of Norman owners, there is no part of England in which the names of places bespeak more clearly their Saxon origin. *Sted*, *ham*, *hurst*, *ley*, *ton*, *bourne*, *den*, *fold*, *stoke*, and *ing*, all thoroughly English, are, with very few exceptions, the termination to the names which catch the eye, as we turn over Mr. Elwes' and Mr. Robinson's pages.

We may be permitted to observe in this connexion, that while, as a rule, our authors abstain from etymological remarks, the conjectures upon which they venture now and then, are not, as it seems to us, very felicitous. The derivation of Selsey from 'Sel' and 'ea,' the water near the hall (*i.e.* the Royal Villa) is very improbable in itself, and, to say the least, quite as 'fanciful' as Bede's explanation of the name, who makes it signify the 'isle of seals.' Bede's topographical information was, as a rule, very accurate; surprisingly so, in his notices of the Isle of Wight and the Solent, considering the distance at which he lived from those parts, and there seems no reason why he should have volunteered this statement about the signification of the name, unless he had good grounds for making it.

It is hard, to our mind, to see an 'evident reference,' or indeed any reference at all, 'to the pasturage of sheep' in Woolavington, notwithstanding Mr. Debary's

opinion the other way.[2] According to the analogy of other words, the most legitimate derivation would be 'Ulaf-ington,' the 'ton or enclosure of the family of Ulaf.'

Woolbeding is not written 'Wœlbeding' in the Domesday Survey, but 'Welbedlinga.' In this form it cannot signify a 'place for breeding sheep,' and there can be little doubt, that its real meaning is Bedlinga's well or spring. Bedlinga, as the name of a person, occurs elsewhere in Domesday, and the probability of this derivation is confirmed by the fact, that an old house near the centre of the parish, and close to a remarkably clear and abundant spring, has always been called the Wool House; while a bridge over the stream, which forms one boundary of the parish, is called 'Wool mer' bridge, *i.e.* the bridge over the boundary stream; 'mer,' as in many other instances, being equivalent to 'merch' or 'march,' a frontier.

We have no time at present to do more than indicate one or two among the many curious and instructive facts, which are brought to our notice in this volume. One of these is the remarkable number of episcopal manors, no less than 15 in all, formerly existing in Sussex; eight of which were situated in the Western division of the county. Many of them were granted before the Conquest, but the larger number were acquired by the Norman Bishops, and are an evidence that the policy of the Conqueror to keep this part of the country wholly in the hands of Norman owners was carried on by his successors. There were also three archiepiscopal manors in the shire, Mayfield in the eastern division, and Pagham and Slindon in the western.

Another consequence of the predominance of Norman proprietors in Sussex, was a large number of small monastic houses—cells as they were called—affiliated to larger monasteries in Normandy. Such were Boxgrove, founded by Robert de Haia, in the 12th century, as a cell to the Benedictine abbey of L'Essay, near Coutances; Sele, founded by De Braose, in 1075, as a cell to the Abbey of St. Florence, at Saumur: Lyminster, a Bene-

[2] xxix., S.A.C., p. 56.

dictine nunnery, a cell to the convent of Almanesches, and several others.

We ought not to take our leave of this volume without calling attention to the beautiful drawings by which it is illustrated. Faithful portraits of our ancient buildings become more and more valuable, as, one after another, the originals are taken away from us, either through the irresistible hand of time, or the transfiguring, too often the *dis*figuring, process of so-called restoration.

And when we look at the noble specimens presented to us in these pages, of the domestic architecture designed by the genius of our forefathers, one cannot but ask—Why should our architects in the present day so often ransack all Europe to bring back forms utterly strange and incongruous in this country, whatever merit they may have in their own? Why should they inflict these queer compositions upon us when, in the compass of only one-half of one shire, they might draw their ideas from such models as the matchless ruins of Cowdray (lately stripped, by the good taste of the present lord, of that baleful weed which concealed their beauty), the mansions of Parham and Wiston, Moor Farm, near Petworth, or the old Manor House of Stopham?

As there is a list of corrections appended to this work, it may be as well to add to it, should it reach another edition, by mentioning two wrong dates which occur on page 60, vol. I. The See was transferred from Selsey to Chichester in 1075, not 1083; and the first burning of the Cathedral occurred in 1114, not in 1104. Nor is it quite correct to say that Warelwaste, Bishop of Exeter, "*settled the College*" at Bosham, "on a new basis." What he really did, was to *found* a College for Secular Canons, where formerly there had been, not a College but, a monastery of Benedictine monks.

And here we must take our leave for the present of this very interesting and well executed work, only expressing a hope that the Editors will complete their learned labours by extending them to the Eastern Division of the County, which is certainly not less rich in materials for their industry.

THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF SUSSEX CHURCHES.

(A Paper read at the General Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, at Brighton, August 27, 1879.)

By J. HANNAH, D.C.L.,
Archdeacon of Lewes and Vicar of Brighton.

I SHOULD feel great diffidence, but for two considerations, in addressing myself to the subject of Sussex Churches before an audience containing many who far surpass me in their technical acquaintance with the details of local architecture and history. The two considerations, from which I venture to draw a little encouragement, are—first, that in this Eastern Division of the County, to which I shall chiefly confine myself, if their knowledge is more precise, it can scarcely be more extensive or more appreciative than my own; the second, that we are happy to see before us this evening a more varied assembly than one consisting purely of scientific Archæologists. On the one hand, it has been my official duty to make myself familiar with the present condition of all these sacred fabrics throughout the Eastern Archdeaconry; and I have now been able to pay personal visits, within the last three years, to nearly every one[1] of about 240 churches or chapels included in that

[1] I am glad that I can now say, to all of them.—Sept. 19, 1879.

charge. On the other hand, we should bear in mind that gatherings like the present are meant to bring together representatives of the general public, whom we are specially delighted to welcome to our meeting; persons whose antiquarian and architectural knowledge is, perhaps, comparatively slight, but whose sympathies we wish to enlist in our pursuits and objects. In what I have to say, I shall be much influenced by the presence of this latter class; and I hope that those to whom my remarks may seem commonplace and familiar will forgive me on the ground; that a meeting like the present affords an opportunity of trying to arouse an interest in these questions through a wider circle. We should all rejoice exceedingly if we could this evening succeed in strengthening the ranks of the Association by inducing some of the strangers present to join our Society, and to take a practical interest in its objects.

To begin by marking out briefly the principles we go on. It is from the point of view of an Archæological Society that we have now to approach the consideration of Sussex Churches. Architecture is, in one view, a branch of Archæology—one of its oldest and most important departments. But it is a branch of pure art, as well as of Archæology. It is itself one of the first and noblest of the arts; and as having always tended to promote the cultivation of painting and sculpture and wall and window decoration, we may call it the parent, or, at all events, the foster-mother, of them all. To raise buildings to shelter him from heat and cold, was one of man's earliest and most obvious necessities. But building is not called architecture till men have learnt to ornament their constructions, so as to make these fabrics pleasant to the eye and satisfying to the taste, as well as useful. To trace through their historical development the laws by which man has sought to beautify his houses and his temples is at once a profitable study for our own guidance and a duty which the present owes to the past. It is most instructive to work out the principles on which the mere necessity of providing shelter has learnt to ally itself with forms of beauty; under which construction it

has availed itself of the aid of decoration, and bare walls and roofs have become varied, rich, and complex, till they grew out into the full development of stately palaces and shrines.

Now, how much can we learn from our Sussex Churches, as regards either the antiquarian or the artistic aspect of architecture? More, perhaps, of the former than the latter; yet let us not begin by making light of our inheritance. We must yield the palm to other counties if we are in search of nothing more than stateliness and splendour. It is only in part, for instance, that we can venture to vie with the churches in the Eastern Counties. The uninteresting fen country, it has been said, "has always had a great name for its churches. Built by monks, from great tithes, with oak from Norfolk and Suffolk, and stone from across the sea, they are the largest, the longest, the loftiest churches in England. They are the successors of more ancient buildings, or the remains of larger; perhaps an aisle rescued, when nave and chancel are gone; perhaps rebuilt with Norman materials in a later style—with priests' chambers and odd chapels—with isolated towers and underground ways, and features that still puzzle antiquaries. Half-a-century ago, before the great revival, people used to say—'If you want to see real churches, go to the fens.'"[2] Well, people find in the old forest land of Sussex scenery more attractive than the fens; but let us not think that they have to pay for it by losing every trace of beauty in the churches.

Again, I say, let us not begin by despising our inheritance. The old County historians too often committed this sin by speaking with contempt of Sussex Churches, as if they were mean, unhandsome, homely shrines. "The generality of the churches in Sussex," wrote Mr.

[2] From an article on a meeting of the British Archæological Association, in 'The Times' of August 30, 1878. Compare Sir Gilbert Scott's Lectures on Mediæval Architecture, i., 300, for attractions in those churches belonging partly to a later age—"In the Eastern Counties you may visit the fine churches of Suffolk and Norfolk, with their noble timber roofs, their beautiful seating, and in many cases their richly and artistically coloured and embossed screens; or you may follow the noble course of churches of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, with their charming towers and spires," &c.

Horsfield, "are rude and mis-shapen buildings; humble indeed in their pretensions, and not seldom"—which was only too true in 1835—"bearing the appearance of blameable regret." His text, I am sorry to tell you, was the dear old church of St. Nicholas, which you have been inspecting to-day. "Generally speaking," he says, in another work, "the churches are a disgrace to the county," where he makes a special *exception* for the church of Glynde.[3] Let us turn to another witness of a different kind. Mr. Street speaks as follows when addressing a Dublin audience, and with no necessity to pay compliments to the distant Sussex. He says: "You must not imagine that it is only in great abbeys and cathedrals that the age (of the 13th century) was so fertile. On the contrary, little village churches in all parts of the land illustrate the same possession of power on the part of the country architect or mason that we see in those who built the former." "I know no examples," he proceeds, "more interesting than these, whether you take the Sussex village church, with its intensely simple lancet windows, its coved wooden roof, and its shingle spire,—or whether the Northamptonshire churches, the pride of the whole country," which he goes on to describe. Mr. Stephens uses similar language, when he is speaking of that typical and most historic village church of Bosham: the "grey church with a high-pitched roof and somewhat massive tower, capped by a shingle spire." "The small village church," adds Mr. Street, is "the especial glory of England;" and nowhere will you find it in more primitive perfection than among the downs or woodlands of this favoured shire.[4]

If we are asked, then, What we can learn from the churches and other ecclesiastical buildings of Sussex? I reply that they will teach and illustrate the origin and

[3] History, &c., of Sussex, 1835, i., 141; History of Lewes, ii., 125. Even Mr Hussey thought it necessary to apologise for the inferiority of our churches, to the better appreciation of which his useful work contributed very largely.—Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, pp. 172-3.

[4] Street, Architecture of the 13th Century, Afternoon Lectures in Dublin, 4th series, 1867, p. 14; Stephens, See of Chichester, p. 7. On the lessons to be learnt from English village churches in general, compare Sir Gilbert Scott's Lectures, i., 21, 123, 160, 193-4, 296-7.

the development of Gothic architecture almost as clearly and completely as those of any district in England. Thus, to refer only to a single period: Among the best and most instructive English specimens of the second transition (early in the 14th century), Sir G. Scott enumerates from Sussex the Gateway of Battle Abbey, the Hall of Mayfield, the Choir at Winchelsea, and the Lady Chapel at Chichester. (Lectures, i., 343.)

There are many points of interest in the Ecclesiastical history of Sussex—the early seclusion of our county, the late date of its conversion to Christianity—three generations later than that of the neighbouring kingdom of Kent; the removal of the Bishopric, after some centuries, from Selsey to Chichester; the coincidence in the boundaries of Kingdom, Shire and Diocese, from the very earliest to the latest times; the close relations which existed from very ancient days between the Diocese and the Archdiocese of Canterbury, which are recorded by the long chain of peculiars, formerly stretching right across the county, and in many cases connecting us, as at Mayfield and Malling, with great names and events in the history of the archiepiscopal see; the powerful religious houses at Lewes and Battle, with the numerous less prominent foundations at Michelham, Bayham, Robertsbridge, Wilmington, and other places; the occasional connexion of our Ecclesiastical establishments with religious houses across the Channel. But it is often only through the medium of scattered and comparatively insignificant ruins, that we can spell out the records of a great historic past. Moreover, Sussex has suffered many things at the hands both of man and of Nature. Her churches have been sometimes burnt by the Frenchman, sometimes swallowed up by the sea. You will look in vain for the remains of the original foundation at Selsey, or the older parishes of Hastings; and it has been thought, that you can still trace the scorching of the hostile flames on the stones of the churches of Rye and Rottingdean.[5] In the large towns their very novelty tells against us. There could be few old churches where there was scarcely

[5] Hussey, Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, p. 377.

any ancient population; and hence a town like Brighton affords but a barren field for the antiquary, as compared with even the smallest of our oldest cities. But, in spite of all these qualifications and drawbacks, I venture to maintain that, by the number of ancient examples which the county still can furnish, by the curious complexity of some of its churches, and the primitive simplicity retained by others, Sussex is almost as good a training school for ecclesiastical architecture as any county in the land.

I will not now detain you with the more obvious proofs which we could gather from our more important churches —such as the Cathedral, or the Great Church at Rye, or the noble fragments of other large structures which we still possess at Winchelsea, New Shoreham, and Boxgrove. The excellent monographs of Professor Willis, Mr. Petit, and Mr. Sharpe[6] would enable you to trace out minutely, from one style to another, the successive stages in the erection of three of these fabrics—the Cathedral, Boxgrove, and New Shoreham. I can attain my present object better by presenting you with a few less conspicuous examples, by the help of which I shall hope to arouse your interest in our Ecclesiastical inheritance, and lead you to assist us in both watching and working for the preservation of the sacred relics of the past.

I will take my first instances from cases where the architectural interest is mainly concentrated on a single style. There are many fragments of primitive construction to be found in other Sussex Churches; but we have two examples especially, those of Sompting and Worth, where the tower of the one, and the walls and ground-plan of the other, are specially instructive relics of that archaic style which preceded, and slightly overlapped, the date of the Conquest—what people call the Anglo-Saxon, or the primitive Romanesque, or, at all events, the Præ-Norman architecture. Both these churches will show you good specimens of the long-and-short work, and the timber-like, flat pilasters, and the small, ancient

[6] Published in one volume by Mason, Chichester, 1861, 4to. Many papers of great value on other important churches are scattered through the volumes of the Sussex Archæological Collections. Mr Hussey's work is excellent as far as it goes; but a new and enlarged edition is greatly needed.

windows, and the masonry of a rude and primitive character, which passed out of use under the influence of the wealthier and more ambitious Norman builders.

At Sompting, besides a number of instructive details, and excellent examples of both pilasters and long-and-short work, the tower has the advantage of retaining the original top, each side ending in a gable, and the gables being roofed together in a point above, like the churches we have so often seen upon the Rhine.[7]

The church of Worth may detain us a few moments longer, if it were only to renew the protest which was made by this Society, at its meeting in 1870, against the misrepresentations by which its restorers had been then assailed.[8]

I am sorry to observe that the author of Mr. Murray's valuable handbook for Sussex tells us that Worth Church was "subjected to a *destructive* restoration in 1870."[9] A remark of this kind, the mere echo of a charge which has been thoroughly refuted, occurring in a popular book of considerable circulation and real utility, is enough to arouse a keen sense of injustice. If any one is still unconvinced, let him take the train to Three Bridges on his first leisure morning (Worth Church is little more than a mile from the station); let him carry with him the eighth volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections, and compare Mr. Walford's excellent article on the church, as he saw it in 1855, with the structure as he now will find it.[10] Mr. Walford had to make out his description under difficulties—to feel his way to uncertain conclusions through the boards of pews, through thick layers of whitewash and plaster, through brick-kilns of buttresses, through the accumulated abominations of ages of neglect and ignorance. I have seen other

[7] Sompting Tower has been frequently engraved and described. Sufficient details may be found in Rickman's Styles of Architecture, 5th ed., appendix, pp. xxvi-ix; Parker's Glossary, pp. 406-7, and plate 210; Sir G. Scott's Lectures, ii., 53-6.

[8] See the Report of 1871, in XXIII., S.A.C., "It was the unanimous opinion of the members present (at the meeting of Oct. 6, 1870) that this repair had been conducted in a judicious manner, and with a due regard to the preservation of the ancient characteristics of the edifice."

[9] Handbook for Travellers in Sussex, 1877, p. 28.

[10] VIII., S.A.C., 235-249. Details of Worth Church may also be found in Sir G. Scott's Lectures, ii., 19, 37, 38, 44-46.

accounts, which complained of the low, depressed ceiling, the atmosphere of decay, and the mildewed and the mouldering walls. The present state of the church you may learn from your own inspection. I will only repeat what was urged at the time,[11] that "the original foundations have never been in the slightest degree disturbed—the greater part of the old walls still remain, and, in the parts that have been rebuilt, the old stone-work has been carefully and jealously utilized." The old wooden tower, which Sir Gilbert Scott was disposed to regret,[12] appears to have been simply the late erection of a dovecote-like belfry, on the top of the north transept, supported by four trunks of chestnut trees, which intruded on the area of the church; and this "wooden structure was partly rotten." Some singularly curious features of the original fabric were actually disentombed from the walls. In a word, instead of being destroyed, the church was rescued from destruction—from the crushing effects of pews, and intrusive windows and doors, and clumsy piles of alien masonry. It is now an excellent example of the way, in which a regard for the requirements of the living can be combined with the utmost care and reverence to preserve the substance of the workmanship of a long-departed age.

But let us next pass to cases where a village church can be made a sort of Primer of architecture, because its walls have been altered and amended in the style of each succeeding age in turn. There is Bosham, for example; I have already referred to it. The little village round that church, as Mr. Stephens says, "was connected with important, sometimes tragical, events in the reigns of Cnut and Eadward the Confessor, and in the lives of Earl Godwine and Harold. It is one of the four or five places which alone are marked in the oldest maps of Sussex. It is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry as the place whence

[11] In contemporary reports of the restoration and re-opening, for the use of which I have been indebted to the Rector of Worth, the Rev. G. W. Banks.

[12] Lectures, ii., 46, note. In his text he notes it "as a curious commentary on the fashionable opinion that the Anglo-Saxons nearly always built of timber, and their successors in after-times of stone," that at Worth was found "a timber tower of the 15th century added to the stone church of Saxon date."

Harold embarked on the ill-fated voyage which ended in his wreck on the coast of Normandy and his detention at the court of William." But centuries before the days of King Cnut and King Harold, "it demands our attention as the one spot where Christianity had a home, when all the rest of Sussex was wrapped in heathen barbarity and ignorance."[13] My excellent friend, the present Vicar of Bosham, has given reasons for believing that his church stands on the site of a Roman Basilica: bases undoubtedly Roman have been discovered at the foot of the piers of the chancel arch; "the remains of a Saxon window may be seen in the north wall;" and other traces of an Early Saxon church may be found in various portions of the fabric. An Early English character was given to the church at the end of the 12th century, by Bishop Warlewast, of Exeter, who lengthened the chancel, added north and south aisles, and introduced Early English windows.[14] A church like this reminds us of a Palimpsest, in which one style has crossed out and obliterated another, till modern skill has read the riddle, and re-interpreted the stratified records of the past.

Now traverse the county from the west to the east, and let us go to Battle, that fairest of historic scenes. Gaze, if you have the opportunity—I have enjoyed it myself to the utmost through the happy spring holidays of the last three years—gaze across the pleasant landscape which was once the field of flight and disaster, crowded by Saxon fugitives through the night of sorrow, when the English standard had gone down before the Norman host. Visit the groups of buildings which still crown the summit of that memorable hill. Analyze carefully the well-restored St. Mary's church at Battle. You will find a Norman arch built into the south wall near the chancel, looking like part of the preparation for a central tower, which was not erected. The nave is later Norman. The clerestory is Early English; there is some beautiful Early English arcading in the chancel. The

[13] See of Chichester, pp. 7, 8; compare p. 68.

[14] XVIII., S.A.C., 3, &c. I find that Mr. Mitchell is now disposed to substitute the word "Saxon" for "Norman" in some sentences of that account.

north aisle is Perpendicular. The west door is Early English, beneath the inevitable Perpendicular west window of the late tower.

Then pass on, if you will, from Battle to Rye, and study the same stages in their unrestored form. I think you will scarcely hesitate to join me in the conviction, that if the same care is used at Rye which Mr. Butterworth bestowed on Battle, there is no reason to look with dread on the much-needed restoration.

And here let me digress a little to say a few more words to our friends the Anti-Restorationists, who seem to suspect us of looking at our old churches in a destructive spirit, like that in which Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne maintained, that all old towns would be much the better for an occasional burning.[15] I may take as my text a very interesting book by Mr. L. J. Jennings, "Field Paths & Green Lanes, being Country Walks, chiefly in Surrey and Sussex." It is an excellent example of the way in which good taste and common sense will prevail over mere theory. I gather from the book that Mr. Jennings would in theory declare himself an earnest Anti-Restorationist. He "fled in horror from the scene" of the commencement of the works at Westham Church, as if you could possibly repair an ancient building without a temporary removal of the fittings, and some *interim* confusion of mortar, scaffolding, and stones. He says that "the restorer has been at work" at Salehurst, and that "that work is of the worst kind." He "read with great sinking of the heart" of the "sad news" of the restoration at Alfriston, and said that when he entered the church his "worst anticipations were confirmed." He calls Lindfield church "another example of the mischief wrought by those architectural wreckers, the restorers," as if "the whitewash and plaster," which, he says, "have done their worst" there, were the favourite appliances of modern restoration.[16] In fact, this confusion between the methods of the present century and those of the last meets us throughout his pleasant volume. He complains at Bexhill of the "heavy and clumsy galleries," and would

[15] Transformation, p. 258, ed. 1865. [16] Field Paths, &c., pp. 52, 60, 76, 105.

now, I suppose, complain still more loudly because they have been swept away. And yet on the other hand, he calls Hurstmonceux "a church which has been restored with reverence and care, and therefore looks the better rather than the worse for the process." He says that Godstone church (in Surrey) has been restored by Sir Gilbert Scott—"restored in the best sense of the word, not defaced and ruined." He says that the church at Penshurst, in Kent, "has been wholly restored, but the work was done with care, and, if the edifice has lost much of the look of antiquity, it has gained in durability, and will probably now stand for generations to come." He is delighted with the restorations of the great house at Penshurst, the famous historical home of the Sidneys, and he cries out loudly for the restoration of the church at Hever, and hopes that the Rector will succeed in getting subscriptions to effect it; "for otherwise," he says, "the old church will come tumbling about his ears one of these days." [17] Mr. Jennings turns out, in fact, to be a friend in disguise. His theory would induce him to ban the restorers, but his candour compels him to 'bless them altogether.'

But, to return to our Sussex Churches, let me take a hint from Mr. Jennings, and recommend all of you, who are still young and strong, to make walking expeditions for yourselves, and study church architecture on the spot, from the examples which the county furnishes of every age. I will not trespass on the province of those who have guided you to-day to Ovingdean and Rottingdean, and, had the weather permitted, would have taken you to Telscombe. There are many other expeditions quite as interesting, which you could take without any long absence from Brighton. A walk along the valley of the London Road northward will conduct you past the three village churches of Preston, Patcham, and Pyecombe, each with some points of interest; and you can go on, past Clayton and Keymer, to the remarkable and instructive church of Ditchling. From the Dyke you can drop down on the cruciform 14th century church of

[17] Ibid., pp. 31, 56, 243, 267, 269, 264.

Poynings, the Rector of which will, I am sure, be much obliged if you will help him to restore it. On the road to Shoreham you pass the Norman tower of Southwick, and at Shoreham itself there is a rich store of instruction in Norman and Early English to be drawn from the two Parish Churches. Or you can take the train to Three Bridges, as I recommended you before, and a short walk round will lead you to Worth, Crawley, and Ifield. Go thence a little further eastward, and you will find it a charming walk or drive, past West Hoathly, to the decidedly unrestored church of Horsted Keynes, with its memories of the low, sweet voice of Leighton. From thence, again, if you have two or three days to spare (for the distances are long), you can wander on, from church to church, through lovely broken forest land, till you emerge from the county at Tunbridge Wells, whence you can again turn southward and eastward, to find perfect treasures of church architecture in that end of the county, including the late decorated church of Echingham, once "among the noblest of baronial churches,"[18] down to Icklesham, and Rye, and Winchelsea. From thence the railway will bring you back to Brighton, past Hastings and Bexhill and Pevensey and Westham, with their ancient fortresses and churches, and their stirring reminiscences of invasions and wars. Another expedition could be made by taking the railway to Eastbourne to examine the old church there, and walking back over the Downs, where you will find many an old village church nestling in their combes, here and there one of higher pretensions, like Alfriston or Seaford. From Seaford you can turn inland towards Lewes by the side of the Ouse, taking particular note of the beautifully-kept churchyard at East Blatchington and the tower at Bishopstone, and then pass across the river to inspect the three round towers of Piddinghoe, Southease, and St. Michael's, Lewes—the relics of an economical antiquity.

I may add that there are plenty of collateral points of interest suggested by our Sussex Churches. The daugh-

[18] M. A. Lower, Compendious History of Sussex, i., 165.

ters of kings repose at Bosham and at Southover. The highest literary associations are connected with the churches of Horsted Keynes and Fletching, through the graves of Archbishop Leighton and Gibbon. Many a pilgrimage has been made to the last resting-places of Archdeacon Hare at Hurstmonceux and Bishop Wilberforce at Lavington. There are many remarkable monuments to be noted, like those of the Jefferays at Chiddingly, of the Shurleys at Isfield, of the Gages at Firle, of the Alards at Winchelsea, of the Dacres at Hurstmonceux, and of the Dorsets at Withyham. You will often meet with good brasses also. The best of them is one at Cowfold, which belongs to Lewes;[19] but we cannot grudge it to our friends at Cowfold, who have repaired it (a most delicate and difficult task) with care and skill. The iron slabs in many churches record the most important of the ancient industries of Sussex. The oldest is at Burwash;[20] the most numerous, if I remember right, at Wadhurst. You will also be rewarded for careful observation by finding many an ancient font and piscina and screen, and many relics of old painted glass and carved woodwork—the latter sometimes with the purest linen pattern, and sometimes belonging to the Jacobean age.

But it is high time that I should bring these remarks to a close. Let me finish them by urging you to join us in the work of studying our old churches with a view to their better preservation. And, if I might venture to give a word of advice to those who will be called on to deal with church restoration when we have passed away, I would earnestly beg them to prepare themselves for the duty by acquiring accurate

[19] That of Thomas Nelond, Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, who died in 1433. See a paper on Sussex brasses by the late Mr. Turner, in XXIII., S.A.C., 129. On the Cowfold brass, see p. 151.

[20] With the inscription in rude ancient characters, "Orate p. annema Jhone Colline," XXI., S.A.C., 112. See it engraved in II., S.A.C., 178, and in Boutell's Christian Monuments, p. 105. Mr. Jennings complains that this "forlorn old slab" "is now nailed up in an out-of-the-way corner, like a bat to a barn-door." (Field Paths, &c., p. 47.) On the other hand, Mr. M. A. Lower had complained, more justly, that the inscription had been "much injured by long exposure to the attrition of human feet" (II., S.A.C., 178), which is surely a sufficient justification for those who have removed it from the floor to the wall.

and discriminating knowledge. Above all things, avoid the dangers of *half*-knowledge, and the conceit by which it is too frequently accompanied. The uncertain cross-lights of partial knowledge are often more perilous and misleading than the honest darkness of ignorance. Do not criticize, and do not seek to interfere, till you have learnt to *know*, and have acquired the right to judge; and let reverence be always present as the sister of knowledge. And do not suppose that general rules are equally applicable to all special cases. It may be wrong to destroy a late Perpendicular window; but it may be *more* wrong to restore it exactly as it stood, if its mullions are all decayed and wasted, and if you find genuine fragments and traces of an older window embedded in some neighbouring wall. It is a grave error, however, to obliterate any stages in the real architectural history of a building. Make it your principle, then, neither to destroy any genuine, honest work that can be retained without public detriment, nor to try to impose a crude, raw novelty by mending some time-worn form of interest and beauty. In short, reverence for ancient work, and modesty in repairing it, are the plain and simple rules that would protect you from any serious error in completing the restoration of our SUSSEX CHURCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PLUNDERED MINISTERS RELATING TO SUSSEX.

By FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER, Esq., F.M.S.

So much has been written and said about the ministers ejected in 1662 for Nonconformity, that many imagine they were the only persons who suffered during the troublous times in the 17th century.

Amongst the manuscripts in the British Museum Library, are three minute books, containing the "Proceedings of the Committee of Plundred Ministers," from 1645 to 1647, which throw considerable light on the persecutions of the clergy by the Puritans.

I propose to collect and explain all the references to Sussex Clergy and Parishes contained in these minute books, but before doing so it is necessary briefly to show how the proceedings originated.

On Sept. 1st, 1642, the Long Parliament resolved "That the government of the Church of England by archbishops bishops &c, is a great impediment to reformation &c, and prejudicial to the state &c, of the kingdom &c, and that the same should be taken away."[1]

Whilst this (or some other) bill affecting the Church was being debated, a witness was produced to prove that episcopacy was an enemy to parliaments and that "he heard a Doctor in Divinity in Sussex speak some words against the Parliament."[2]

The Parliament not long after, viz., on Dec. 7th, 1642,

[1] Add. MSS., 15669, 15670, and 15671.

[2] *Sufferings of the Clergy.* John Walker, p. 19.

appointed a Committee (afterwards from its duties named "the Committee of Plundred Ministers"), consisting of the following members:—"Mr Sollicitor, Sr Gil. Gerard, Mr Prideaux, Ser Wm Armyn, Mr Holland, Mr Rous, Ser Jo. Holland, and Mr Cage."[3] And to these were added on Nov. 19th, 1644 (amongst others) Mr. Selden, and Sir Harbottle Grimston on May 15th, 1646.

The duties of the Committee are expressed in the following resolution, which is given at the beginning of the first minute book:—

"Die Sabbati vii December 1642

Mr Sollicitor

This Comittee or any foure of them are to consider of the fittest way for the reliefe of such godly & well affected ministers as have been plundred & likewise to consider what malignant persons have benefices here in & about this towne whose livinges being sequestered there may others supply their cures & receive the pfitts & are to meete on Monday next at two of the clock in the Exchequr Court."

Another resolution extended their functions still further:

"Die Jovis 27° July 1643

Ordered by the Comons assembled in Parliamt that the Comittee for plundred Ministers shall nominate none to any parsonage or benefice but such as first shall be examined by the Assembly of Divines or any five of them and approved of by Certificate under their handes And the assembly is desired to appoynt a Comittee to this purpose. Ordered that the Comittee for plundred Ministers shall have power to consider of the Informations against scandalous ministers though there be no malignancy pved against them and shall have power to put out such as are of scandalous life their scandalls being pved against them." (*Add. MSS.*, 15669.)

On Feb. 2nd, 164$\frac{3}{4}$, an Ordinance was passed directing the Solemn League and Covenant to be taken by every man above the age of 18 throughout the country, and on Jan. 3rd, 164$\frac{4}{5}$ another Ordinance abolished the Prayer

[3] "Mr. Sollicitor" (*i.e.*, The Solicitor General) was Oliver St. John, member for Totnes. The other members sat for the following places:—Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart., *Middlesex*; Mr Edmund Prideaux, *Lyme Regis*; Sir Wm. Armyn (one of the King's judges), *Grantham*; Mr. Cornelius Holland (King's judge), *New Windsor*; Mr. Rous, *Truro*; Sir John Holland, Bart., *Castle Rising*; Mr. Cage (dead 1644), *Ipswich*. See List of Long Parliament, in *Carlyle's Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell*, (1871, *edit.*)

Book, and by one on Aug. 11th, 1645, a Directory for Public Worship was established.[4]

The "Committee of Plundred Ministers" had branch committees in each county, and we find, that in Sussex committees sat at Lewes, Chichester, Battle, and Brambletye. Walker says the local committees consisted of not more than 10 nor less than 5 persons, who each had five shillings a day for their attendance. They were "directed to take depositions of witnesses *without the accused being present*, but if he desired it they were to let him have a copy of the accusations *at his own charge!*"[5]

Walker also states that "there was a report long current among persons of good credit in Sussex, that about one hundred of the clergy being brought to one of the seaports on that coast, were thence shipped off and never heard of afterwards (or at least the greater part of them) for which reason it was conjectured that they had been either sold or murdered."[6]

With these quotations and explanations, I can resume the subject, and for convenience I give the Proceedings of the Committee relating to the various parishes in Sussex separately and alphabetically, the new numbers of the pages in the manuscripts being referred to.

ALDINGBOURNE.

The first reference to this parish is contained in the following letter (which explains itself), and a copy or draft of which occurs in the minutes (15669, p. 43) :—

"Gentlemen

The Committee for Plundered Ministers have received a Peticon from Mr. Thompson from whom the Vicarage of Aldingburne is sequestered together with a certificate from you of his conformity[7] to the Parliamt. The Committee are inclined to shew him favor but as his case is for present can afford him little reliefe. If you

[4] *A Collection of Orders, &c., of Parliament*, printed by Edward Husband, 1646.

[5] *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 118.

[6] *Ib.*, p. 74.

[7] The Puritan ejectments seem from this to have been for "political" nonconformity. The ejectments in 1662 were for "religious" nonconformity.

would inquire out any other place to wch Mr. Goldsmith the present minister may be to his, I am confident Mr. Thompson will find that countenance from the Committee wch will both answeare yor desires and give him sufficient assurance that this his returne and submission shall be to his advantage

Yor servant

Martii 22. 1644 (⅘) [No signature]."

To my honoured friends y^e^
Coittee of Parliam^t^ sitting
at Chichester ther psent."

On April 5th, 1645, there is a resolution requesting "the Coittee for Sussex to find out another sequestered living for Mr. Thompson" (p. 51). Some time after this Mr. Thompson seems to have supposed his sequestration was at end, and he accordingly took possession again, and turned out Goldsmith, as appears by an order on Nov. 29th, 1645, which, after reciting the sequestration from Daniel Thompson to "John Goldsmyth M^r^ of Artes," proceeds, "& ye sayd Mr Goldsmith hath this day complayned that ye sayd Mr Thompson hath intruded himselfe againe into ye sayd Vicarage & thereby outed againe the sayd Mr Goldsmyth." The former order is then confirmed, and Mr. Thompson's removal is directed, and it is ordered "that all pfitts taken from ye sayd Mr Goldsmyth by ye sayd intrucon bee restored vnto ye sayd Mr Goldsmyth" (p. 216). Mr. Thompson still refused to remove, and on Dec. 13th the Committee ordered his "contempt be transmitted to the Comittee of Examinacons & that the Committee for the sd countie be desired to remove Mr Thompson & see that quiet & peaceable possession be delivered" (p. 225). A few days later a peaceful solution of the difficulty was arrived at by Mr. Goldsmith's removal, and an Order of the Committee on Dec. 27th recites the sequestration, "& since upon ye sd Mr Thompson's conformity & a certificate from ye said Countie giveing a good report of ye sd Mr Thompson," and then referring to the letter (see *ante*) the sequestration and order confirming it are discharged, unless good

cause shown by Mr. Goldsmith by that day month, and Mr. Thompson is referred "to the Assembly of Divines to examine his fitness for the place."

John Goldsmith was probably transferred to Pulborough on the sequestration of Randolph Apsley. (*See notes* on "PULBOROUGH" *post.*)

From the Burrell MSS.[8] it appears that Allan Thompson was Vicar of Aldingburne in 1613, and was buried there on June 10th, 1634. Daniel Thompson, A.B. (perhaps son to the former), was inducted on July 9th, 1634, & was buried there on March 26, 1653. In "*the Contrebution of the Clergy towards the repairinge of St. Paules Church in London,*" in 1634 occurs, "Daniell Thompson, vicar of Aldingbourne, xs. (00l. 10s. 00d.)"[9]

BATTLE.

On Feb. 15th, 164$\frac{4}{5}$ the Committee reported that "Whereas the vicarage of the Parish Church of Battell in the county of Sussex is and standeth sequestered to the use of John Rowlandson a godly and learned divine who hath sithence left the same & is returned to his benefice from whence hee was before then driven by the forces raised against the parliamt," and appointed "Henry Fisher M^{r} of Artes Minister of the Word," and granted the tithes, &c., to him. (15669, pp. 4 and 17).

Fisher, in his turn, was attacked, for on Jan. 17th, 164$\frac{5}{6}$, upon his petition, some articles exhibited against him were referred "to the Comittee of Parlt sittinge in ye said Towne of Battell," and to hear his exceptions to the witnesses (15670, p. 8). On June 6th, 1646, is an order for the Committee at Battle to call witnesses for the defence of Mr. Fisher, and to certify (p. 101). Nothing further occurs.

The *Par. Reg.* describes Henry Fisher as "Oliver Cromwell's Chaplain," and records the following:—"*Baptisms.* Winifred daughter of Hy. Fisher Min^{r} of the Parish Oliver Cromwell's Chaplain July 18. 1647 (buried Aug 29): W^{m} son of Hy. Fisher Min^{r} June 18. 1650: Saml son of d^{o} Feb. 21. 1651. *Burials.* W^{m} son of Hen. Fisher Min^{r} July 13. 1648."[10] Henry Fisher no doubt conformed in 1662, for we find that depositions

[8] Add. MSS., 5699, pp. 286, 287.
[9] *Sussex Daily News*, Oct. 17th, 1876.
[10] Add. MSS., 5697, p. 1.

were taken at Battle on 28 Apr., 16 Chas. II. (1665), in an action between "Henry Fisher, Clerk, Plaintiff and Wm Bigg & Joseph Bishop, Defendants." The subject of the action being the tithes of Battle, and in another action between the same parties, depositions were taken on 15 Nov. 19 Chas. II. (1668).[11]

It is not improbable that Fisher subsequently became Vicar of Hooe and Wartling, as we find that a Henry Fisher was inducted to the former living in 1663. The *Par. Reg.* of Wartling records, "*Burials.* Hen. Fisher Vicar of Wartling 11 yrs. 7 mos & Hoo for 17 yrs. Sep 8. 1680."[12]

Bexhill.

On Feb. 4th, 164⅔ the Committee "ordered that the Rectory of Bexhill in the county of Sussex be sequestered from John Nutt" (15669, p. 12); but "the vote was suspended notwithstanding Mr. Nutt's default in appearance" at that sitting, and he was allowed to appear on Feb. 20th, "but on being called did not appear and the sequestration was confirmed (p. 16). Another resolution on the same day recites, "the sequestration from John Nutt for hee liveth wholy nonresident to the church and in his absence substituted to officiate for him scandalous and unworthy curates," confirmed the sequestration, and sequestered the living "to the use of John Harrison M^r of Artes a godly and orthodox divine."

An order on June 14th recites the sequestration from Nutt to Harrison, and orders the said John Nutt and his late curate & others to deliver up to Mr. Harrison forthwith "all Register bookes composicon books tithing books & all other writings &c. belonging to the Rectorie" (p. 91). On July 5th the Committee appointed to take into consideration a petition from Mr. Nutt "on the last day of July" (p. 105). It does not appear what was done further.

Burrell gives the following names as Vicars of Bexhill[13]:—

Jn. Nutt, B.D.	1620 (July 4), died Dec., 1656.[14]
Thos. Smith.	1641 and 1644.
Jn. Harrison, B.D.	Ind. 1645.
Thomas Delves.	1658.

[11] 40th Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records (1879), app. pp. 128 and 160.

[12] Add. MSS., 5697, pp. 144, 145, 248.

[13] *Ib.*, 5697, p. 31.

[14] *Ib.* p. 30.

The *Par. Reg.* gives the following particulars:—"*Baptisms.* Elizth d. of Mr John Harrison March 4. 1648: Dorothy d. of Do Nov. 3. 1650: Susanna d. of Do Feb 26. 1658: John s. of Do Sep 2. 1662. *Marriage.* Jn Harrison B.D. and Mercy Taylor Apl 14. 1661. *Burials.* John s. of John Harrison Nov 1. 1653 . . . . s. of do Nov. 7. 1650: Dorothy d. of do Dec 9. 1650: Sus^{a} d. of do Apl 4. 1659: Elizth wife of do Feb 26. 1658.[15] John Nutt was also Rector of Berwick (1618 to 1653), and his pedigree has been given in a previous volume.[16]

How Thos. Smith can have been Vicar does not appear very clear; perhaps he was the "scandalous and unworthy curate." The order of June 14th, 1645, would rather confirm this view.

Walker says—"John Nut. *Prebend of Ferring.* He died under the *Usurpation.* There was one *Mr Nut*, a Clergyman who supported Mr Wiltshaw, the Sequestered Rector of *Rusper* in this County and suffered *very severely* for it. That same Mr *Nut* is also said to have lost *Two Livings*, which tis probable enough might be in this County but *quære.* I take him to have been the same person with this *Prebendary.* However *quære* that also."[17] There can be no doubt, however, that this John Nutt was the person alluded to, especially as in "*The Contrebution of the Clergie &c towards the repairinge of St Paules Church*" in 1634, occurs "John Nutt vicar of Bexhill and parson of Berwicke £01 00 00" (*Sussex Daily News, Oct.* 17, 1876).

East Blatchington.

The Committee on March 11th 164$\frac{4}{5}$, appointed "the cause agst Nicholas Pope for 10th April" (15669, p. 33), and on April 5th (? 10th) 1645, "It is ordered that the cause appointed to be heard this day concerning Mr Pope Minister of Bletchingdon in the county of Sussex be adiourned till the two and twentieth day of May next." On May 3rd, "The peticon of Nicholas Pope Minister of Bletchingdon Sussex was read thereby desiring a copy of the exaicons agt him but in regard he was put at ye taking ye sd exaicons this coittee considering of the same" (p. 66). Successive adjournments of the case took place from May 22nd to June 17th, July 10th, and Aug. 28th, 1645, and on the latter day it was "ordered that the cause concerning Mr. Pope of Blet-

[15] Query 1653, see VI. S.A C., p. 223.
[16] VI. S.A.C., p. 238.
[17] "*An attempt towards recovering an account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy, &c, in the Grand Rebellion.*" John Walker, London, 1714, Vol. ii., p. 13.

chingdon in the county of Sussex be *sine die* for that the parties on neither side doe attend the Coittee herein" (p. 149). On Sept. 18th it was appointed for Oct. 21st, and on that day for Nov. 13th (pp. 180 and 195), but nothing further appears in the minute books.

The proceedings against Mr. Pope seem to have been conducted with very little energy, and probably fell through, especially as Burrell does not mention any other Vicar until after the death of Nicholas Pope, (on Oct. 15th 1661), when John Saxby was inducted on Feb. 12th, 166½.[18] (See notes as to Saxby *post* under SEAFORD). Nicholas Pope was also Vicar of Folkington (Fulkington).[19] The following is the inscription on his gravestone at Blatchington :—

"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Pope, Rector of Blatchington Sone of Ralf Pope of Hendall, in the Parish of Bucksted Esquier who died the 15 daye of October 1661 buried the 20th being 69 years old." The *Par. Reg.* of Blatchington records—"*Baptisms.* Anthony s. of Nic^{s} Pope May 29. 1634: John s. of d^{o} Sep 4. 1636 : Mary d. of d^{o} Feb 6. 1638.'[20]

In "*The Contrebution of the Clergy for repairing St. Paules.*"[21] occurs "Nicholas Pope, parson of Blatchington and vicar of Ffokington, 00 10 00."

EASTBOURNE.

On Feb. 25th, 164½, the Committee appointed "The cause agst Mr Graves for 3rd April" (15669, p. 19) and on April 5th 1645 they ordered "Mr Graves should have a further day for hearing on 1st May" (p. 55). The case was probably not heard then, for on Sept. 21st, it was appointed for 16th Oct. (p. 180), but nothing was done until May 26th, 1646, when the Committee resolved that "the exaicons" of witnesses transmitted were "in generall only wthout any pticuler whereby to enable this Comitee iudiciallie to proceed in the sd cause," and referred the case back to the Committee sitting at Lewes, "to take the particuler sayings of the witnesses on both sides" (15670, p. 91). No further resolution appears in the Minute Books.

[18] Add. MSS., 5697 p. 340.
[19] *Ib.* p. 404.
[20] *Ib.*, p. 337 and 339.
[21] See note 9, Aldingbourne, *ante*.

It is probable that the proceedings fell through or were abandoned, as we find by the Burrell MSS. that James Graves, Vicar of Eastbourne (ind. 22 Sep., 1638), was buried there on the 6th Jan., 164$\frac{7}{8}$, and John Bolt was inducted on May 25th, 1648.[22] John Bolt's (also spelt Boulté) *26th child* was baptized in 1651.[23] and the *Par. Reg.* records his marriage on Sep. 9th, 1658, to "Mrs Cicely Forde of S^{t}. Saviour's Southwark." There is, therefore, little doubt that he may be identified with the John Bolt[24] (qu. Vicar of Brighton) buried at Brighton Nov. 7th, 1669, who was "blessed *with* 29 *children by two wives!*"[25]

Horsted Parva.

The following curious order occurs on May 24th, 1645:—"This Coittee have taken into consideracon the cause transmitted from the Coittee of Parliamt for the county of Sussex why the wife of Mr Peckham from whom the Vicarage of Horstede Parva in the said County is sequestered should not have a 5th pt[26] for her maintenance & for that it appeareth that she hath contemned the said sequestracon by keeping possession of the house till she was from thence expelled & that during her said continuance she hath comitted much wilfull spoyle upon the said house & for that the said living is but small & the said Mr Peckham doth practice Phisick & farmeth Lands worth 18*l* a yeare & the said living is of itselfe small this Coittee thinke fit that the said living be discharged from the said fifth part & M^{r}. Bigge to whom the same is sequestered is hereby discharged from the payment thereof." (15669, p. 79.)

Burrell gives the following names as the Vicars of Horsted Parva[27]:—

"Jn Peckham, Ind. 1622—1643.
Joseph Biggs, Ind. 1643. Bur. 4 Feb., 1660.
Nehemiah Beaton, Ind. 166—, ejected 1661" [must be 1662].

[22] Add. MSS., 5697, pp. 380 and 391.
[23] IV. S.A.C., 266, 267.
[24] See notes under Kingston-near-Lewes, *post*.
[25] XXIX. S.A.C., 206.
[26] Walker says, "An Ordinance of Parliament on the 19th Aug., 1643, gave power to the sequestrating committee to allow one-fifth to the family of the ejected minister, on condition that he must deliver up possession, and an angry word from his wife or children was held contrary to this and fatal to their claim."—*Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 175.
[27] Add. MSS., 5698, pp. 499 and 500.

The *Par. Reg.* gives the following particulars:—*Baptisms.* "Sam[l] s. of Joseph Biggs Rector June 16. 1644: Geo s. of d[o] Jan 10. 1647: Benj[n] s. of d[o] Apl 21. 1650: Martha d. of Nehemiah Beaton, rector Sep 24. 1662. *Burial.* Mr Joseph Biggs Rector Feb 4. 1660."

John Peckham is described in a previous volume as "a base and licentious man."[28] Nehemiah Beaton (son of John Beaton, Vicar of Rye, and brother of John Beaton Vicar of Kirdford (see XIV. S. A. C., p. 275), was ejected in 1662 for Nonconformity, and was received into the family of Col. Herbert Morley, at Glynde, where he died and was buried in Glynde church in 1663.[29]

John Peckham was one of the "*Century of Malignant Priests*" whose livings were sequestered by the House of Commons in the autumn of 1643. Colonel John White thus describes him in "*The Century*" (p. 11)[30]:—"25. The Benefice of John Peckham, Rector of the Parish Church of *Hosteede Parva*, in the county of Sussex, who giveth out that he is the Kings Chaplaine, is sequestred, for that he hath been very negligent in his cure, absenting himselfe from his Parishioners, sometimes a whole Month together, without leaving any to Officiate for him, and hath refused to administer the Lord's Supper to those of his Parish that would not come up to the Railes, and is a common drunkard, and notorious adulterer and uncleane person, *(here follow some details unfit for publication)*, and hath expressed great malignity against the Parliament, and proceedings thereof, and hath affirmed publikely, *that a man might live in murther, adultery and other grosse sinnes from day to day, and yet be a true penitent person.*"

HURSTPIERPOINT.

The following order occurs on Feb. 18th, 164$\frac{4}{5}$:—"This Comitee doe appoynt to Consider of the cause depending before them against D[r] Swaile rector of Hurst in the county of Sussex on the 13th day of March next when the said D[r] is to have convenient notice to the end that he may attend this Comitee herein & he hath liberty in the meane time to consider whether he will take the vow & covenant & solemne league and covenant & to give this Comitee his answere herein by the said daye" (15669, p. 15). Dr. Swale no doubt refused, and on March 13th they "Resolved uppon the question by the

[28] XXI. S. A. C., p. 195.

[29] *Nonconformist Memorial.* Calamy, vol. iii.

[30] Ordered (on 17th Nov. 1643) by the House of Commons to be printed.

Comitee that Christopher Swaile Doctor in Divinity be forthwth sequestered of and from the rectory of Hurst and all his spirituall promocons[31] in the county of Sussex" (p. 32). On the 18th "Morgan Haine Minister of the word," was recommended to the Assembly of Divines for examination and to have the living (p. 35), and the resolution was repeated on the 27th (p. 43), but rescinded on the 29th, when "It is ordered that in regard Mr Morgan Haine minister of the word is consented freely to relinquish all clayme to the rectory of Hurst in Sussex under sequestracon for that there is another minister who hath officiated there & is generally desired. The said Mr Haine shall be speedily pvided for by this Coittee" (p. 49). The other minister was Humphrey Streete, who, on April 12th, 1645, was recommended to the Assembly, &c., and to have the living (p. 53). The Committee probably thought it necessary to prepare a formal indictment or judgment on Dr. Swale (as he was a man of eminence), and thereby to justify his expulsion from the living, and accordingly they resolved, on April 12th, 1645, that "Whereas Christopher Swaile Doctor in Divinity Rector of the Parish Church of Hurst in the county of Sussex is a continual practiser of the late superstitious simulacon (?) of bowing at the name of Jesus pressing in his subject the observacon thereof uppon paine of damnacon maintaining the practice thereof by argument & caused the booke of liberty of pphanacon of the Lordes day to be published in his church highly extolling the same and declared his opinion of the lawfullness of playing the sd day before and after evening prayer & hath in his sermons reproved keeping private dayes of humiliacon inveighing against such as kept them and hath much neglected the observacon of the monthly fast & hath publikely dissuaded his parishonrs from taking up of armes affirmeing they must beare what ever their Sovraigne please to lay uppon them though to the death And hath said that the Parliamt is noe Parliamt And hath refused to publish the order of the House of

[31] This order seems to have sequestered Dr. Swale from the living of Westbourne. See *post*.

Commons agt bowing at the name of Jesus saying before his parish it came but from the house of Commons & that it was illegall and other orders of Parliamt laughing at such as read them and hath endeavoured by lres and otherwise to take of divers from their adhering to & assisting the Parliamt and hath otherwise expressed great malignancy agt the Parliamt and it was therefore ordered the thirteenth day of March last, &c." Then follows a sequestration of the living to the use of Humphrey Streete (p. 55).

Street (or Streete) appears to have had but little (if any) enjoyment of the living, for the patron made another presentation, and on Nov. 8th, 1645, there is an order "that Leonard Lichfield Rector of Hurst" be summoned to answer articles exhibited against him (p. 203). On April 23rd, 1646, the cause was appointed for "Tuesday next" (15670, p. 70), and accordingly on April 28th, on consideration of the report of the Sussex Committee "in the case of Mr Lichford, who claimed the Rectory by virtue of a presentation," and was kept out by James Mathew and Thomas Butcher, the Committee referred the parties to law, but continued Mr. Lichfield (*Ib.*, p. 77). The parishioners who had "desired" Mr. Streete probably supported him, for the order was not obeyed, and the Committee on Aug. 6th, on consideration of the contempt of Mr. Street, J. Mathew, and Thos. Leney, ordered each of them to pay £3 costs (p. 171). They were moved on Aug. 13th to leave the matter entirely to law, but refused and confirmed the last order (p. 180). Matters continued unsettled, and on Sept. 16th, on complaint made, "Mr Street minister of ye word," and the others were ordered to attend on Oct. 15th, but nothing further is recorded.

A biographical notice of Dr. Swale (who was also vicar of Westbourne), has already appeared in our "Collections" (Vol. XXII., p. 103). He died Sept. 7th, 1445. The inscription on his monument (in Hurst Church) is given in the Burrell Add. MSS., 5698, p. 121. Sir Wm. Burrell mentions Leonard Litchford as vicar in 1644.

Leonard Letchford seems to have vigorously persecuted the

Quakers (or Friends), as the following interesting extracts from their records show :—

"1658. William Ashfold, of Hurstprpoint, for two pounds demanded for Tithes by Leonard Letchford, priest of ye Same, by order from Herbert Morley and Richard Boughton, Magistrates, had allso taken from him [this was no doubt for tithes] one Cow worth foure pounds & tenn shillings." A meeting being held on 28th March, 1662, at Hurst, at which Ambrose Rigge, Nicholas Beard, James Mathew [qu. the same as referred to in the order of Aug. 6th, 1646, above], and others were present, "at the instigation of Leonard Letchford the hireling priest of Hurstprpoint who stirred up the said Rulers to persecute the Inocent," they were taken before Walter Burrell and other magistrates and committed to Horsham goal." Letchford gave evidence against them at the Quarter Sessions, and all except Rigge were convicted. In 1666 Mary Rigge suffered bitterly from the persecutions of Letchford, who is described as "a Ravening Woolf." Ont The twenty eighth Day of the Ninth month of yeare 1673, Thomas Heryott of Hurstprpoint and John Grover of the Same, were Served with a Supeona to appeare before the Barrons of the Exchequer, to answer Leonard Letchford, Priest of the aforesaid parish, because for conscience sake They could not give him Tithes, and they did appeare accordingly—and Soone after this the said Leonard Letchford went to bed in health, but was found dead in the morning, and Soe Ended that wicked persecutor, who was a constant persecutor of the people of God, not onely for the Tithe wch he claimed of them but allso Tooke all other occasions to Stirr vp persecution against them, and wrott a very falce and Lying Pamphelet against them Stuffed full of Gross abuses, to Render them as vnfitting to Live vpon the Earth, which was answered by Ambrose Rigge."[32]

Kingston-near-Lewes.

An Order of the Committee on May 24th, 1645, recites that the Vicarage of Kingston was "sequestered from Henry Shephearde, Vicar thereof for drunknesse & other misdemeanours," and sequestered it "to the use of John Melvin a godly & orthodox divine and he is hereby required to officiate the cure of the said Church as Vicar & preach diligently to the pishoners of the said pish in the said church *scut in Hurst.*" (15669, p. 82).

[32] MS. Records of the Society of Friends, *Friends' Sufferings*, pp. 26, 74. 110. The writer is indebted to the kindness of Marriage Wallis, Esq., for procuring him access to these curious and interesting documents.

Burrell gives the name of "Hen Shepperde" as Vicar of Kingston in 1639.[33] A letter (in "Walker's MSS.") from the Rev. Richard Owen[34] to Walker, and dated from Iford on May 23, 1716, gives a very different version of Mr. Shepheard's sequestration, and says, "The offence for wch Mr Henry Shepherd was ejected out of King's Sutton [Kingston] juxta Lewes now united to Iford was only this as I am credibly informed. On Saturday evening he bought a shoulder of mutton for the next day's dinner but came home too late that night to prepare fewell for the dressing of it. Therefore the next morning he made bold with his ax to give a chop or two to some old pales, or rails he had by him for that purpose. This was presently carried to Lewes and on Monday following he was convented and the execution done."[35]

Walker says (Vol. ii., p. 372), "Sheppard Henry. Kingston near Lewes V. Pedinghove V. I take it to be the same Mr Sheppard who lost both these livings."

Burrell gives in the Vicars of Piddinghoe, "Hen Shepparde, Ind. 26 June 1636: Jn Boulte Ind. 1663. H. Sheppard's last signature is Mch. 18. 1663. Jn Boulte's last entry is 1669 June 27."[36] If this Henry Shepherd was the same person who held the living of Kingston, it would seem as if he retained Piddinghoe.

Lewes. St. Ann's *al.* St. Mary Westout.

The Committee on April 24th, 1645, "ordered that the Vicarage of St Ann's *al.* St Mary Westout in Lewes in the county of Sussex being void by the death of the late incumbent be sequestered to the use of some godly and orthodox divine." Another order on the same day refers "Gabriel Gostwick Mr of Artes" to the Assembly for examination, &c., and to have the sequestration of St. Ann's *and Southover* (15669, p. 60). The same resolutions are repeated (p. 71), and the living is said to be "in the gift of the Kinges Maty."

The name of the deceased incumbent does not appear. Burrell mentions, in the list of Vicars of "St Peter & St Mary alias St Anne's," "Walter Postlethwait AB ejected 1662."[37] Calamy states[38] that Postlethwait was ejected from St. Michael's, and Edward Newton, M.A. from St. Ann's, but this is probably incorrect. He further mentions that the former "was in the fifth monarchy notion."

[33] Add. MSS., 5698, p. 142.

[34] Vicar of Kingston-cum-Iford, from 1692 to 1733. See xxix. S.A.C., 154.

[35] MSS. Vol v. The Rev. John Walker spent a great part of his life in collecting an account of the sufferings of the clergy during "the Grand Rebellion." The manuscripts (very voluminous) are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. For a Biographical Notice of Walker see the *Penny Cyclopædia*.

[36] Add. MSS., 5698, p. 236.

[37] *Ib.*, 5698, p. 188.

[38] *Nonconformist Memorial*, Vol. iii.

Ninfield.

The first resolution is on Feb. 4th, 164⅘. "It is this day ordered that Thomas Disney, Clarke, be recommended to the Comitee of the Assembly of Dyvines for exaicon of ministers who are thereby desired to examine the fitnesse of the said Thomas Disney to have the sequestracon of the rectory & church of Nenfield in the County of Sussex and to officiate the cure there and to certify the same" (15669, p. 8.)

Thomas Disney seems not to have enjoyed the living long (if at all), for on June 14th, 1645, the Committee "Referred Bartholomew Warner minister of ye word to the Coittee of ye Assembly for exaicons for ye Rectory & Church of Nenfield in Sussex" (p. 89). Another order on July 10th recites the sequestration from —— Giles, "for seuall misdemeanours," and sequesters the living "to the use of Bartholomew Warner a godly and orthodox divine" (p. 109). Warner was no doubt actually a "plundred minister," for, on May 10th, 1645, the Committee "ordered that Mr Bartholomew Warner a plundred minister be taken care of to be pvided for" (p. 71).

Burrell gives the name of Thomas Delves, vicar, as inducted in 1655.[39] The latter seems also to have been vicar of Bexhill in 1658. In a previous list of vicars, &c., of Ninfield,[40] John Gyles, A.M. (ind. 22 Nov., 1611) is said to have beea sequestered.

In "*The Contrebution of the Clergie towards the repairinge of St Paules church*" in 1634, occurs "John Gyles vicar of Nendfield 00 10 00" (*Sussex Daily News*, Oct. 17th, 1876).

Ovingdean.

The first resolution is on March 15th, 164⅘, appointing "the cause agst John Stemp, Parson" for 10th April (15669, p. 32), but nothing was done until Sept. 18th, 1645, when the case was again fixed for Oct. 28th (p. 180). On Dec. 16th the Committee "ordered that the rectorie of Ovingdeane in the countie of Sussex shall stand sequestered from John Stemp Parson thereof for

[39] Add. MSS., 5697, pp. 30 and 169. [40] XVII., S.A.C., pp. 60 and 61.

drunknesse & other scandalous misdemeanours" (p. 231). And next day (17th), they "ordered that there be no disposicon of the Church of Ovingden wthout the Cottee for ye said County" (p. 238). On April 4th, 1646, "Upon certificate & desire of the Comittee of Parliam^t for Sussex," Mrs. Stemp wife of Mr. Stemp was ordered to have £20 a year in lieu of her fifth part, unless cause shewn within a month. Mr. Stemp to be satisfied for his services out of the profits of the church (15670, p. 56). It appears from this that Mr. Stemp was still allowed to officiate. On July 2nd, 1646, "Thomas Geere of Ovingdean & Thomas Gunn of Bright Hempston" were ordered to provide for the service of the Church of Ovingdean, and to gather and collect the residue of the rents and profits of the benefice, and satisfy the persons who should officiate (p. 135). No further appointment to the living is recorded in the minute books.

From the Burrell MSS. it appears that John Stempe in 1620 succeeded "Wm Savadge (bur 4 Sep 1619)." Robt. Wolley was Vicar in 1679.[41] A note in a previous volume[42] says that on a Commission by the Bishop in 1686, it was found that "there had been no communion at Ovingdean within the memory of man!"

Pulborough.

On April 5th, 1645, "the articles agst Randall Apsley Parson of Pulberough," were appointed to be heard on 10th May (15669, p. 53). The Committee on June 12th ordered the Committee of Parliament sitting at Lewes to receive the articles against Randall Apsley, parson of Pulborough, to hear witnesses on both sides, and report to the Committee by 10th July (p. 88). There is a draft resolution on July 14th reciting that the Committee at Lewes had made no report, and "requesting them to examine and report by the — day of ——" (p. 112). A marginal note states that this resolution *was only prepared*, but *nothing was actually done*. There is no further

[41] Add. MSS. 5698, p. 210. [42] IV. S.A.C., 280.

reference to the matter in the minute books, but Mr. Apsley was some time after sequestered.

The following interesting notes on Mr. Apsley, from Walker's MSS.[43] are extracted from a letter from The Rev. Thos. Newcomb (of Petworth), to Mr. Joshua Reighnolds (of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford):—

> "Mr. Apsly Rector of Pulberow in Sussex (a parish joyning to mine) was sent for to Dr Cheynell (then Rector of Petworth and sole judge in all matters ecclesiastical) and by him was commanded to give an account of his Election before him and 4 more Elders; Mr Apsly knowing their design fram'd such an answer, that they had nothing to object against him, and so for that time dismist him; but his living being worth 4 hun. a year Cheynel resolv'd on some prtence or other to turn him out and accordingly received information from one of his party that Mr Apsly was seen in a publick ale house at Stopham bridg (a place in my parish) there drinking; for which he was summond before Cheynell a second time and accused as a common drinker, and a scandalous liver, and without being permitted to make any answer, he was thrown out of his living to allmost the utter ruin of his family, who lived very meanly at another small living of his, his children being kept by the charity of his relations. He was succeeded by a notorious Phanatick one Golduier, who liv'd til ye Restauration, after which Mr Apsly was again restored."

Burrell mentions Thomas Wilson, D.D., as Vicar of Pulborough in 1640 & sequestered: Randolph Apsley, 1646, sequestered and restored 1660. "Jn Goldsmith became Rector on ye removal of Apsley who became Rector again on Goldsmith's death."[44] (See notes as to Goldsmith, *ante*. under ALDINGBOURNE). The *Par. Reg.* of Pulborough records:—"*Baptisms.* Ann d. of Randol Apsley, Sep. 6th 1641 (bur. Apl 15th 1643): Dorothy d. of dº May 8. 1649: Hen. s. of dº Dec. 23. 1651: Randol s. of dº Apl 7. 1653. *Burials.* Ann wife of Randol Apsley Incumbent Sep 20. 1641.—Jn Goldsmith Rector of this Psh Aug 16. 1659.—Randol Apsley Rector of ye Church Dec 18. 1663."[45]

The statement in Mr. Newcomb's letter, quoted above, that Golduier (or Goldwire) succeeded Apsley is probably a slight mistake, due to his confusing the name with that of Goldsmith. John Goldwire was ejected from Arundel in 1662 for Nonconformity, died May 22nd, 1690 (aged 88), and was buried at Romsey.[46]

[43] MSS. Vol. iii., 875, 876.
[44] Add. MSS., 5699, p. 201.
[45] *Ib.*, p. 198.
[46] *Nonconformist Memorial.* Calamy, Vol. iii.

Rodmill.

The Committee on April 24th, 1545, "ordered that the Vicarage of Rodmill in the county of Sussex be sequestered from Mr Newman by and wth the consent of the sd Mr Newman. Ordered that Thomas Grundy be referred to the Assembly for it" (15669, p. 60). The same resolution is repeated on another page (p. 69) where it says "certain articles being exhibited agst Mr Newman he relinquished his interest."

Burrell gives, "Thomas Grundy.—bur. 27 Sep 1651," amongst the Vicars of Rodmill, but does not mention Newman.[47] Calamy mentions a Thomas Grundy ejected (in 1662) from the neighbouring parish of Denton for Nonconformity.[48]

Rogate.

On March 27th, 164⅛, a resolution desired the Committee for Sussex to hear and examine witnesses for the defence in the case of Mr Littleton & to report in 3 weeks (15669, p. 45)." Nothing further took place until Dec. 20th, when the cause was appointed for that "day seven night." The next resolution is on Feb. 26th, 164⅞, that the examinations are to be considered on April 21 (15670, p. 23), and on the latter day the case is appointed for May 14th (p. 68), after which nothing further occurs.

Mr. Littleton was presumably Vicar of Rogate, but there are no particulars in the Burrell MSS. respecting him.

Rye.

The Committee on Feb. 15th, 164⅛, made the following order:—"Whereas the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Rie in the county of Sussex is and standeth sequestered by order of this Committee of the nineteenth of November last This Committee doe hereby authorize and appointe Mr Richard Cockram, Mr Richard Miller, Mr Samuel Landsdale and Mr Thomas Osmonton Jurates of

[47] Add. MSS., 5698. p. 272. [48] *Nonconformist Memorial*, Vol. iii.

the said towne to collect and gather the tithes rents revenues & profittes of the said vicarage and to take care and provide for the service of the cure of the said church and by and wth the pfitte of the said vicarage to pay and satisfy such person & persons as they shall provide for the service of the sd cure untill this Comitee shall make further order in the premisses" (15669, p. 13). Another order on Sept. 3rd, 1646, recites that the Vicarage of Rye was, by order of 19 Nov., 1644, sequestered from Brian Twine to the use of John Beaton, and ordered that it be sequestered, and John Beaton required to officiate the cure there (15670, p. 204).

In a previous volume[49] it is stated that Brian Twine, S.T.B., was inducted on Mar. 15th, 1630, and died at Oxford on July 4th, 1644. The latter statement can hardly be correct. The Burrell MSS. give the following Vicars of Rye :—

"Bryan Twine ind. 1620 (qu.)
Wm Russell ind. 1652
Jn Allen ind. 1655"

The *Par. Reg.* of Rye records : "*Baptism.* Jn. s. of Mr Jn. Beaton Minr March 15. 1642."[50] (See notes as to John Beaton *ante* under HORSTED PARVA.)

SEAFORD-CUM-SUTTON.

This living was sequestered from Thomas Ballow, and on May 10, 1645, "Upon peticon of Martha wife of Thomas Ballow from whom the vicarage of Seaford & Sutton is sequestered," it was ordered that she should have a fifth of the tithes, &c. (to be paid quarterly), unless cause shewn by June 17th, "the said Mr Ballow & his wife yielding obedience[51] to the sequestracon" (15669, p. 71).

On June 17th the cause was appointed for the 15th July (p. 91). On Aug. 16th there was a complaint by Mrs. Ballow that the sequestrators had hitherto denied payment of *the fifth*, notwithstanding several summonses of the Committee, and they were therefore ordered to pay the same within a fortnight or their contempt to be

[49] XIII. S.A.C., 274.
[50] Add. MSS., 5697, pp. 207, 211.
[51] See note 26 *ante*. under Horsted Parva.

transmitted (p. 137). Another order on Aug. 19th recites the last order, "& for that it is desired in the behalfe of Mr Saxbie the minister there that in regard of harvest he may have further daie for producing his witnesses," and appoints Sept. 18th, and the last order to be suspended, provided that Mr. Saxby "on sight of the order," paid Mrs. Ballow £10 on account, and in default the order to stand (p. 140). On Aug. 28th, a further order, reciting the last, refers the dispute as to the 5th part and the question of the £10 to the Committee sitting at Lewes (p. 149); and on 30th that Committee was ordered to enquire and report by Sept. 23rd (p. 151). The great hardship inflicted by these proceedings is shown by the next order on Sept. 10th, which recites the reference to the Sussex Committee, "and ye said Mrs Ballow this day complayned that she hath beene already at great expences in attending the said cause, and in case the said cause be heard in the said county she is not able to defray the charges of Travell wth her witnesses:" the Committee accordingly appointed to hear the case in London on Sept. 30th, peremptorily.

On Sept. 14th another order recites a petition by Mr. Saxby, and the last order "and that it is alledged by seuall of the Members of Parliamt for the sd county that the sd order was obtained in the absence of the sd Mr. Saxby" and that he complained that he could not afford to come to London; the Committee then ordered the Sussex Committee to examine Mr. Saxby's witnesses, and Mrs. Ballow's witnesses to be examined in London (p. 157).

Saxby (Mr. Ballow's successor), seems to have been very reluctant to pay the fifth. The cause was transmitted again to London by the Sussex Committee, and on Sept. 30th, 1645, came before "The Committee of Plundred Ministers" ("the parties on *both sides* and their Counsell[52] being present) notwithstanding wch" the Committee confirmed their previous Order, — required "Mr Saxby to whom the same is sequestered to

[52] It seems from this and also from certain passages in Walker's MSS. that the clergy were occasionally allowed the benefit of legal assistance.

pay the sd 5th parte," and requested the Committee for the County to set out and apportion the same (p. 178), which the latter accordingly did, and by an Order dated 13th Novr., allotted Mrs. Ballow £8 a year. This Order was confirmed by the London Committee on Dec. 13th (p. 226).

In the list of Vicars of *Sutton and Seaford*, Burrell gives—"Thomas Ballowe A.M. inducted 2 Feb 1638. It does not appear when he left it."[53] This is, of course, now explained by the notes above. Burrell also mentions, "John Saxby A.M. was vicar 7 June 1649 of whose death or resignation there is no account." It appears, however, that a John Saxby was inducted to the vicarage of Blatchington on 12th Feb., 1661, & was buried there on 16th Feb., 1664, and in a previous list of Vicars of Seaford and Sutton, John Saxby is mentioned in 1664, so that it is probable the same person is referred to in each case, and if so, he must have conformed and been rewarded with a second living.

The *Par. Reg.* of *Sutton and Seaford* gives the following particulars :—"*Baptisms.* Martha d. of Thos Ballow Vicar & Martha Nov. 19. 1641 : Charles s. of Thos Ballow, Vicar Jan 6. 1643 : Eliz. d. Jn Saxby Clk May 1. 1652."[54] The *Par. Reg.* of Blatchington records—"*Burial.* Thomas s. of Mr Ballowe Vicr of Seaford Dec 5. 1646.[55]

Tarring.

The Committee of Parliament for Sussex were, by a resolution dated Feb. 4th, 164⅘, "desired to communicate the proceedings in the case of Wm Stanley Vicar of Tarring and his sequestration" (15669, p. 7). On April 26th, 1645, the case was fixed for May 8th. "Mr Cooke the psenr (qu.) to have notice" (p. 61). On May 27th, "It is ordered that the Comittee of Parliamt sittinge in Bramlytaye in the county of Sussex be & they are hereby desired to certifie unto this Comittee by this day three weekes the dessns (qu.) of Mr Stanley Vicar of Tarringe in the sd County & ye proofes thereof to the articles & exaicons agt him wch are alreadie transmitted till when all thinge are to stand in the same condicon"

[53] A note in VII. S.A.C., 117, refers to a "Mr. Terry soon after 1638; whether curate or vicar does not appear." From the information now given he must have been curate.

[54] Add. MSS., 5697, p. 591.

[55] *Ib.*, 5697, p. 340.

(p. 81). A blank occurs in the minute book on June 24th (p. 95), and we are consequently unable to tell whether any resolution was then passed, though no doubt he was then or soon after sequestered, but about a year elapsed, and Mr. Stanley was then fortunate enough to get restored, as the following resolution on July 4th, 1646, shows:—"This Co^tee taking into consideracon the peticon of Wm Stanley Vicar of Tarring in the Countie of Sussex together with the Ordr of the Co^tee of Lords & Comons for sequestracons & the former proceedings before the Comittee for that he is discharged by the said Co^tee of Lords & Comons from his sequestracon & the said Vicarage being formerlie voted to be sequestered by the Co^tee upon certaine examinacons transmitted from the Comittee of the Rape of Bramber in the said Countie but there hath been hitherto noe exaicon of the said sequestracon the said Mr Stanley having made noe defence who standeth upon his justificacon therom. It is therefore ordered that the said sequestracon be discharged & that the said Mr Stanly doe enioy his Church & Vicarage aforesaid & the proffitts thereof accordingly." (*Add. MSS.*, 15670, p. 142.)

Sir Wm. Burrell[56] gives in the list of Vicars of Tarring, Wm Stanley inducted 11 Apr 1538" (evidently a clerical error for 1638). An action seems to have been commenced in 1650 in the Exchequer, in which "William Stanley, clerk, vicar of Tarring," was Plaintiff, and "Robt Weston, Richd Fielder, Matthew Peter and John Easton" defendants; the subject being "the vicarage of Tarring and the Chapels of Ease of Durrington and Heene and Tithes."[57] It is possible that Mr. Stanley was ultimately removed or else died, as we find Wm. Pixe ejected from West Tarring, in 1662, for Nonconformity.[58]

WESTBOURNE.

An Order of the Committee on April 24th, 1645, sequestered the rectory from Dr. Swale, and sequestered it to the use of Lewes Hughes, and referred the latter to the Assembly of Divines for examination (15669, p. 71).

[56] Add. MSS., 5698, p. 515.
[57] "40th Report Deputy Keeper of Public Records," App. p. 16.
[58] *Nonconformist Memorial.* Calamy, Vol. iii.

The order on March 13th 164⅓ (see HURSTPIERPOINT *ante*), no doubt removed Dr. Swale from this living also, for an Order of the Committee on June 24th recites the sequestration on March 13th: "and this Committee have commended Mr Lewes Hughes to the Coittee of the Assembly of Divines for examinacon of Ministers to examine his fitnes to haue the sd sequestracon who have certified him to be an able divine & able (though aged 80 years) to doe some pfitable service in laying down the catechisticall groundes of religion & willing to take paines & because hee hath beene long a very usefull minister of the Church & hath suffered much for conscience sake conceiue hee may be put in a capacity of maintenance by the sd sequestracon there beinge a vicarage endowed the vicar whereof dischargeth soly the sd cure," then follows an order for Lewis Hughes to have the parsonage house, tithes, &c., until further order (p. 103). On July 24th the Committee, on consideration of a petition from Dr. Swale, ordered the Sussex Committee to examine the title by which the Dr. held the Rectory of Westbourne (p. 117), and on Aug. 2nd Dr. Swale attended the Committee by his counsel to discover the title, and was ordered to get a certificate from the First Fruits Office "concerning the nature & quallitie of the said Rectory" by that day sevennight (p. 128). On Aug. 5th the Committee ordered as follows:—"This Comittee have taken into consideracon the petition of Doctor Swale from whome the Rectorie of Westbourne in the countie of Sussex is sequestered to be againe restored to his sd Rectorie in regard of his greate age for his subsistence & supplie of his infirmities the same being a Rectory wthout cure Therefore & for that this Comitee is informed that he hath been of greate desert & eminence in the Church of God . . . . . & that there is likewise a Vicarage endowed the Vicar whereof doth supplie the sd cure It is ordered that the said Rectorie of West Bourne being sine curæ shalbe contynued to the sd Dr Swale for his maintennce & that the former order of sequestracon soe furr as the same concerneth the said Rectory & the pfitts thereof be taken of & discharged" (p. 130). On Aug. 23rd the Committee

considered a petition from Lewis Hughes complaining that the sequestration was discharged without his being heard, and appointed to hear the parties on *both* sides on Sept. 17th (p. 144). On Sept. 6th they ordered "That the ffarmour of the Rectory keep all profits," &c., in his hands until the cause was determined (p. 159). The death of Dr. Swale, however, next day (Sept. 7th), 1645), ended this matter, for on Sept. 18th the Committee ordered that Dr. Swale's Executor "should have the tithes up to the death of the Doctor" and the Sussex Committee were directed to enquire the amount "and in regard the sd liveing is in the guift of the Lord Lumley who hath betaken himself to the forces raised agt the Parliamt," they ordered that Mr. Hughes should enjoy the rectory from the death of the Doctor, and that the same should stand sequestered to him (p. 168).

On Dec. 11th, 1645, "Upon compl^t made by Mr Hughes to whom ye Rectory of West Bourne in ye County of Sussex is sequestered y^t ye s^d parsonage house wth ye appurtunce are greatly decayed & suffered to fall to ruines by Dr Swale ye former Incumbent of ye s^d Rectory It is ordered y^t ye Com^tee of Parliam^t sitting at Chichester bee desired to examine what wast or spoyle is made in or vpon ye pmisses & y^e value thereof & to certify y^e same to this Com^tee" (p. 237). This would have been after Dr. Swale's death. (See notes, &c., under HURSTPIERPOINT *ante*.) The next order is on March 7th, 164$\frac{5}{6}$. "It is ordered y^t John Chatfield farmer of y^e Rector of West Bourne in y^e county of Sussex doe make his apparance before this Comitee on ye xx^th day of Aprill next to shew cause wherefore hee doth not pay vnto Mr Swale Ex^tor of Dr Swale late Rector of West Bourne aforesd seuerall pfitts[59] of ye s^d Rectory due before ye death of ye sayd D^r according to ye former order of this Comittee in y^t behalfe" (15,670, p. 32). The case was not heard then, for on May 9th, 1646, it was "ordered that the cause betweene Mr Swale Executor of Dr Swale, from whom the Rectorie of West Bourne in the countie of Sussex

[59] The Committee evidently had (or at least assumed) all the powers of a Common Law Court in these matters.

was sequestered, being his late father, & John Chatfield ffarmour of the said Rectorie, be taken into consideracon xxith day of July next whereof the said John Chatfield is to have convenient notice" (p. 86). The case was no doubt virtually a dispute between the past and present possessors of the Rectory, for on July 30th "It is ordered that the cause betweene Mr Swale & Mr Hughes concerning the profitts of the Rectorie of Westbourne in the countie of Sussex be heard on Tuesday next prmptorilie" (p. 164). Nothing further occurs in the minute book, and probably the proceedings fell through.

The statement in a previous volume,[60] that Thomas Prynne was the immediate successor of Dr. Swale, and also the notes in the Baker MSS., quoted in the same volume, appear from the above to be incorrect.

[60] XXII. S.A.C., 104.

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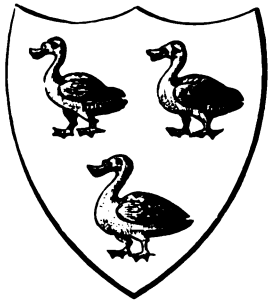
PEPPLESHAM.



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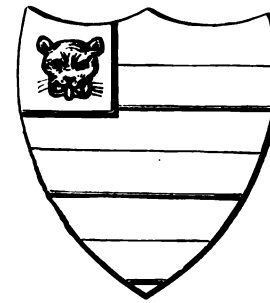

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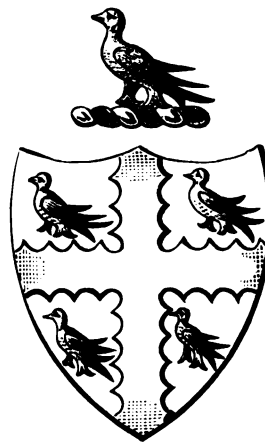
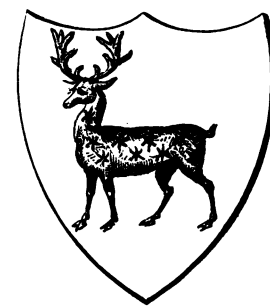


SHOVELSTRODE IMPALING DAWTREY.

WILYE.



EARLY SUSSEX ARMORY.

By WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, Esq.

I PROPOSE in this paper, to bring together, from a great many scattered sources, the armorial bearings of some Sussex Families, not noticed in Mr. Lower's[1] or my own[2] former contributions on this subject in these "Collections," who lived at early periods, many of them knightly, some now obscure, and others extinct, at least in the chief line. I don't include well-known families whether existing or extinct, as Ashburnham and Goring, Covert and Culpepper.

The earliest collection of Sussex arms that we have is the list of Sussex and Surrey Knights, given in Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, a ponderous folio—a list extending to all the counties of England, and supposed to comprise the Knights who were at the battle of Boroughbridge, *temp.* Edward the Second. This list has been printed separately by Sir Harris Nicholas, and has been reprinted, so far as regards Sussex and Surrey, in Dallaway's "History of the Rape of Chichester;" but, as both these works are extremely rare, a reproduction of the list, as far as regards Sussex and Surrey (which counties are there given together), will be an appropriate commencement of this article:—

Sir MICHAEL DE PONINGES.[3] Barry de or et de vert, a une bende goules.

Sir THOMAS DE PONINGE. Mesme les armes en la bende iiij moles [mullets] de argent.

[1] XXIV., S. A. C., p. 1.
[2] *Ib.* p. 25, VI., S. A. C., p. 71.
[3] See VIII., S.A.C., 268. *Ib.* VI., 72.

Sir Nicholas Gentil. De or od le chef de sable a ij moles [mullets] d'argent, piercées.

Sir John de Ascheburnham.[4] De Goules a une fesse, et 6 rowels de argent.

Sir William de Montfort. Bende de or et de azure a une labele de goules.

Sir Henry Husee. De ermyne a iij barres de goules.

Sir Geoffry de la Mare. De or a une fesse et ij gymeles de azure.

Sir James de Neyville. De goules crusulé de or a ij trompes de or.

Sir John de Hoorne. De gules a une frette de veer.

Sir John Dowuedale.[5] De argent a un fer de moulin goules.

Sir Thomas de Leukenore. De azure a iij chevronels d'argent.

Sir Richard le Waleys. De goules a une fess d' ermine.

Sir Simon le Waleys. Meisme les armes, en la chef un leopard passant de or.

Sir Walter de la Lind. De argent a une crois engrele de goules.

Sir John Heringaud. De azure crusulé de or a vj heringes de or.

Sir William Mansee. De argent a les escallops de goules a un lion rampaunt de sable.

Sir Roger de Bavent. De argent od le chef endenté de sable.

Sir Rauf Sanzaver. De azure crusillé de or a iij cressauns d' or.

Sir Giles de Fenez. De azure a iij lioncels de or et un label de goules.

Sir John Dabernoun. De azure a un cheveron de or.

Sir John Son fils. Mesme les armes a un label de argent.

Sir Henry de Box.[6] De or a vj lioncels de goules et une bende de argent.

Sir John de Hamme. De azure a un cheveron de or et iij demy-lions de or.

Sir John de Newenham.[7] De argent a une crois de goules et une bende de azure.

Sir Aleyn de Boxhull.[8] De or a une lion de azure fretty de argent.

Sir Fraunceys de Aldham. De azure a une ray de soleil de or.

Ansty of Ansty, a manor in Cuckfield. *Or a cross engrailed gules, between* 4 *martlets sable*, crest, *a martlet*

[4] Sir Richard de Esburnham, Knt., was witness before 1218 to a deed along with Herbert de Bergesse (Burwash). Arch. Cantiana, vii., 275. In the Dering Roll of arms *gules, a fess, and in chief* 3 *mullets arg.* are assigned to Richard de Esbornham. See vi., S.A.C., 85.

[5] Pedigrees of Uvedale are to be found in 'Collectanea Top. and Gen.,' v., 253; 'Surrey Arch. Coll.,' iii., 63-192; Hutchins' 'Dorset,' iii., 144; Hoare's 'Wiltshire,' iv. ii., 60; M. and Bray's 'Surrey,' ii., 400; Harrison's 'Hist. of Yorkshire,' i., 220, and Berry's 'Hampshire Gen.,' 76. (Marshall's *Genealogists' Guide.*)

[6] This family took its name from Boxe, co. Herts., and went into Kent and Sussex. See an account of them in *Genealogist*, i., 97.

[7] See Thorpe's 'Cat. of Battle Abbey Deeds,' p. 46; 'Deed of N.,' 1252. Ralph de N., of Buxted, occurs in the *Nonarum Inquisitiones, temp.* Edw. III.

[8] See particulars of this family, in Lower's *Worthies of Sussex.* They derived their name from Buxhall in Suffolk, which was owned by the family of Burghersh; hence the lion in their arms, cf. xxiv. S. A. C., 29.

or (Burr. MSS., 5690, p. 745). The pedigree of Bysshe in Berry's Sussex Genealogies contains a quartering, *Sable a fess or*, for Anstie.

BECHE. A family of this name occurs frequently in the Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters, probably derived from the Beche mentioned in Domesday Book, in the Rape of Hastings. There is no reason to suppose it is the same as the Norman Domesday family of Bec or Beke, holding lands in Herts and Linc. A coat attributed to the name in the Dictionaries is Three Shovellers, which makes it probable that the Sussex family is intended, as Peplesham bore, as we shall see presently, the same bearings, and the two names are often associated in deeds.

BONET. Hamon Bonet bore *chequy or and gules* [or arg. and gules], *a chief azure* (Dering Roll). In the *Testa de Nevill*, Sir Robert Bonet, Knight, is recorded as owner of Wappingthorn in Steyning. Bonwicke also bore the same or similar arms. (See Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*.) Robert Bonet of Steyning is witness to a deed dated 1220 (S. A. C., x., 115).

HASTINGS. In the *Archæological Journal* (Vol. 26, pp. 12, 121, 236), is an elaborate article, in three parts, by Mr. Clarke, on the origin and genealogy of this family. At the head of the pedigree he places 'Walter the Deacon' a Domesday tenant in chief in Essex, Glouc. and Suffolk, from whom he deduces the ennobled families of Hastings. 'Robert de Hastings,' Mr. Clarke says, 'the Domesday tenant of Sussex, seems to have been a follower of the Earl of Eu, and to have held under the Castle of Hastings, but the Deacon and his children had nothing to do with Sussex, but may well have been related. 'The Sussex line,' he further remarks, 'flourished as landowners in Kent, Sussex and Essex, and seems to have ended in a Thomas de H., who, 31 Edw. III., was assessed in the rape of Hastings at one man at arms. . . . . In very many instances the name was a mere residential distinction, not adopted or transmissible as a regular surname, and Vincent, Philip, Alan and Manasser de Hastings, who appear in various early Sussex records,

were evidently only burgesses or barons of the Cinque Ports, having no connection with either the baronial house or that of Robert of Sussex, nor transmitting their designation to posterity.'

To these latter opinions I certainly demur, and shall at once give notices of a knightly family of the name, with coats of arms existing at early periods in Sussex, and *primâ facie* descendants of Robert, the Domesday tenant.

The only entries of the name in Domesday Book are these:—

U. T. Hastings Rad. de Essex, 83b.
U. T. ——— Robert de Sussex, 17.

In the printed Pipe Roll of 1155-8 occurs this notice:—

Sussex. Robert son of Harald de Hastings debet xx li. de debito suo, Simon de Crioll being his surety.

The next earliest entry met with is in *Archæologia Cantiana* (iv., 213), when Manasser de Hastings is mentioned as witness to a deed *circa* 1180.

The following notices are met with in Thorpe's *Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters*:—

P. 20. Wm. de Hastings, knt., lord of Northye.[9]
—— Feoffment of Wm. s. & h. of Sir Mathew de H.
—— Robert de Hastings. Deed of Confirmation, etc.
P. 21. Robert de Hastings, knt.
P. 28. Deed of Wm. de Northey, knt.
—— Deed of Stephen de Northya.
P. 41. Robert de Hastings witness to deed of Nicholas de Haringod and Sibilla his wife.
P. 42. Master Wm. de Hastings witn. to deed of same.
P. 43. Robert de Hastings witness to Charter of Alice Countess of Eu (whose husband ob. 1218).
—— Robert de Hastings knt. s. & h. of Wm. de Hastings. Deed of Release.
P. 44. A.D. 1239. Sir Robert de Hastings witness.
P. 45. Deed of Covenant with James son of Wm. lord of the manor of Northey.
P. 46. 1248. Wm. de Northey in a Fine, wherein James his father is mentioned.
P. 48. 1271. Sir Mathew de Hastings[10] witness.
P. 49. 1277. Wm. de Hastings witness.

[9] In XIX. S. A. C. is an article on the manor of Northey.

[10] Sir M. de H., Knt., grant of lands and ten. to Tho. de Wyke of Watlyngton

In Philipot's Church Notes for Kent (Harleian MSS, 3917, p. 66), these arms are said to have been in Gillingham church, viz., *arg. a fess between* 3 *fusils azure* (Hastings); also a figure kneeling in tabard with the same arms quartering the coat, *quarterly gules and ermine*, the remark being made, in reference to the latter, 'This is the oulde coate of Hastings lord of the manor of Grange in Gillingham,[11] which after was Philipots.' Further, the arms of Beaufitz quarter the fess and 3 fusils of Hastings. In the Dering Roll of Arms, printed in Jewitt's *Reliquary* (Vol. 17, p. 11), William de Northeye is said to bear *quarterly arg. and az.* This nearly resembles the 'oulde coate' before mentioned, and was evidently a variation in tinctures of Northey *olim* Hastings.

ORE of Ore. Richard de Ore[12] bore *Barry of* 6 *argent* (or *or*) *and azure, on a bend gules* 5 *besants*; (ibid.) Nicol

in Mountfield, 1298 (J. C. Hotten's "Cat. of Deeds for Sale," No. 6943). The grantee was ancestor of the Wykes' of Mountfield and Bexhill, and of the Weekes' of Hurstpierpoint. See XIV. S. A. C., 116, and Marshall's *Genealogist*, i., 192, 222, ii., 95.

[11] *Temp.* John, there was a suit of *mort d' ncestor* between the family of Helles and Manasser de Hastings concerning a carucate of land near Faversham. (*Abbreviatio Placitorum*). The grange was held *t.* Henry III. in serjeanty by Manasser de H. (Hasted, iv., 236), and 10 Hen. III., there was a Fine levied between Gilbert de Helles and Robert de Hastings, of land in Gillingham. *Ermine* 3 *lozenges gules* was one of the coats of Helles. In Harl. MSS., 6589, are some arms of Sussex persons at an early period; *inter alia, a fess between* 3 *lozenges* is given as the bearings of Wm. de Hastings; *arg. a fess between* 3 *lozenges azure* (Dering Roll).

[12] Sir Richard de Ore, Knt., was witness to a deed of Wm. de Northeye (XIV. S. A. C., 26).

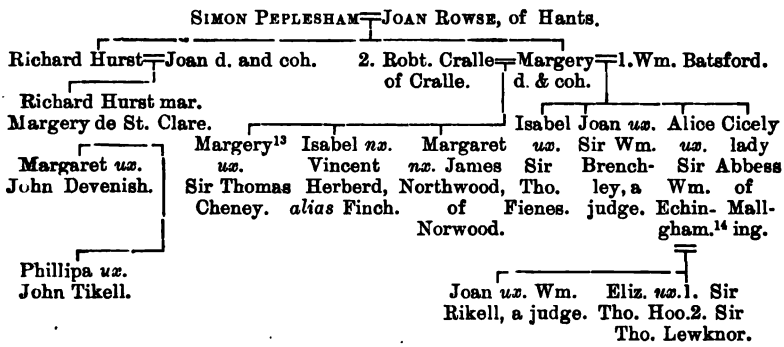
de Ore bore *argent a cross gules fretteè or* (or *sable*) *between* 4 *birds sable* (or *azure*). Ibid. xvi., 240. Another coat of Ore is *gules a bend argent fretty azure*, as quartered by Hawley in respect of a match of Richard Hawley of Halland, in East Hoathly with Anne d. & h. of John Ore of Ore (Berry).

PALERNE. A Deed of Grant of Henry Palerne to the church of Holy Trinity at Hastings, for his soul, and of John his father; and is sealed with *a lion rampant*, circumscribed, "Sig. Henrici de Palerne." (XIII. S. A. C., 167-8).

PEPPLESHAM of Pepplesham. This place is midway between Bexhill and St. Leonards. It appears to have been called in Domesday Book, 'Pilesham,' and was then held by the Earl of Eu. The manor lies in Bexhill, Battle, Beckley and Burwash, and a Court was held there 1776 (Burr. MSS.) Simon de Pepplesham was owner; afterwards Sir John Devenish Knt. 2 Hen. IV. Richard Hurst was owner (Ibid.) Numerous entries of the name occur in the Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters. P. 42 is a notice of a deed of Sir Hugh de Pepplesham, Knt. Amongst the tenants of the Earls of Eu, Hugh de Peplesham held Crockham (Crowham) by the service of finding a ship for the use of the Earl and Countess when crossing the sea (XVII. S. A. C., 257). In Berry's Ordinary of Arms, *Sable, a chevron ermine between* 3 *shovellers* (ducks) *arg.*, is given for Peplesham, also *Sa.* 3 *seamews arg.* for Pepplesham. Vincent Finch, living Hen. IV., married Isabel d. & coh. of Robert Cralle, by Margery d. & coh. of Simon de Peplesham (Collins' Peerage). Finch quarters, in respect of this match, *Sa.* 3 *ducks arg, in pale* for Peplesham (Harl. MSS., 3917, p. 31. In Nettlested church, co. Kent, Battesford (*argent* 3 *crescents sa. a canton gules*) impales *sable* 3 *ducks arg. in pale* for Peplesham; and in Brenchley church, Battesford occurs impaling Pepplesham. Sir Wm. Fienes, who died 1405, mar. Eliz., d. & h. of Wm. de Battesford (of B. in Warbleton) by Margery (*sed quære*) d. & coh. of Simon de Peplesham,

According to an elaborate pedigree of the family of

Finch, drawn up by Philipot, Rouge Dragon, and printed in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, ii. 332 the descent of Peplesham is as follows :—


Simon Peplesham
Joan Rowse, of Hants.
Richard Hurst
Joan d. and coh.
2. Robt. Cralle of Cralle.
Margery d. & coh.
1. Wm. Batsford.
Richard Hurst mar. Margery de St. Clare.
Isabel ux. Sir Wm. Brenchley, a judge.
Joan ux. Sir Tho. Fienes.
Alice ux. Sir Wm. Echingham.
Cicely lady Abbess of Malling.
Margaret ux. John Devenish.
Margery ux. Sir Thomas Cheney.
Isabel nx. Vincent Herberd, alias Finch.
Margaret nx. James Northwood, of Norwood.
Phillipa ux. John Tikell.
Joan ux. Wm. Rikell, a judge.
Eliz. ux. 1. Sir Tho. Hoo. 2. Sir Tho. Lewknor.

Pevensey. Richard de Pevenese bore *azure a chevron or frettée gules between* 3 *crosses recercelée* (or patonce, or flory) *argent* (Dering Roll of Arms, Jewitt's *Reliquary*, xvii., 11). Richard de Pevensey was sheriff of Sussex 13 and 15 Edw. I.

Radmeld of Rodmill. *Barry of* 6, *arg. and sa. on a canton sable, a leopard's face or*, as quartered by Goring in respect of the match of John Goring (*t.* Hen. VI.), with Margaret d. of Ralph Radmeld, and sister and heir of Sir William. A similar coat was borne by Allard of Winchelsea, viz., *arg.* 3 *bars gules; on a canton azure, a leopard's face or.*

Radyngdene of Rottingdean. *Azure* 6 *martlets argent*, 3, 2 & 1 (Burr. MSS. 5695, p. 613). The family of Wardeux of Bodiam bore also 6 martlets. Perhaps the arms of the County of Sussex were derived from one of these families.[15]

[13] xxv. S.A.C., 110, says, "Elizabeth *ux.* Sir *Richard* Cheney."

[14] This match is commemorated in Echingham church, by Echingham impaling quarterly: 1 and 4, 3 crescents and a canton for Battisford; 2 and 3 "3 birds like geese"—3 ducks for Peplesham (ix. S.A.C., 353).

[15] See xxiv., S. A. C., p. 24. The arms of the ancient family of Arundel are 6 hirondelles or swallows. Roger de Arundel, the ancestor of this family, is mentioned in Domesday Book, but I am not aware that he had any property in Sussex, though, as his parentage is unknown, he might have been a member of the family of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Chichester, and have taken the name of his *caput baroniæ*, and assumed allusive bearings. In this way the arms of the county might have arisen.

SCOTNEY. Many members of this baronial family are mentioned in early deeds, in Thorpe's Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters. The only known arms of it are to be found on a seal of a deed of Peter de S., son of Walter de S., being *on a bend cottised* 4 *billets with a bordure invecked*, the legend being, "Sigillum Petri de Scotene." Walter Fitz Lambert held Crowhurst at the Domesday Survey, and was ancestor of the foregoing persons. Their residence was at Scotney Castle, in Lamberhurst. (*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vi., 106).

SHOVELSTRODE of Shovelstrode, in East Grinstead. Several particulars of this family are to be found in the General Index to S. A. C. *Ermine a cross fuzilly gules* is given as the arms of this family in Harl. MSS., 1487. It occurs as a quartering in the shield of Aske, of Haughton, in Howdenshire, co. York, being the second coat, followed by that of Dawtrey. In Harl. MSS., 1394, are given the coats that were in glass windows in Mr. Aske's house at Aughton, viz., Shovelstrode impaling Dawtrey, and Dawtrey impaling Camoys. John Aske, of Owsthorpe, in Owdenshire, who died 1397, mar. Johanna d. & h. of John Shovelstrode.

STOPHAM of Stopham. The best known coat of this family is that quartered by Barttelot in respect of the match of John B. (*qui. ob.*, 1428), with Joan d. & coh. of Wm. de Stopham, of Ford Place in Stopham, viz., *quarterly*

per fesse indented arg. and gules 4 crescents counterchanged (XXVII. S. A. C., 55), but the coat of Eva de Stopham, the heiress of Sir Ralph, who married Wm. de Echingham, was simpler and older. This we obtain from his seal, figured in Spencer Hall's memoir, "Echyngham of Echyngham," being 4 heater-shaped shields meeting in a point, the legend being, "Sig. Willielmi de Echingham, militis," and the arms Echingham, St. John, Montacute and Stopham, viz., 3 *crescents and a canton.* The following pedigree[16] shows the descent of this ancient coat :—

BRIAN DE INSULA, Sheriff of Yorks., 17 Hen. III., Lord of Brianston, co. Dorset, *ob.* 18 Hen. III. = GRACIA, d. & h. of Tho. de Saleby, of S., co. Linc., held ¼ k. f. of Wm. Blanchard[17] at Cuxwold, co. Linc. Her seal ("Harl. MSS.," 2044, f. 138b.), has 3 *crescents and a canton* circumscribed "Sigillum Gracie de Lile."

d. & coh. = Stopham of S.

Sir Ralph had Brianstone. | d. & coh. = Philip de Glamorgan. *a quo* John de G., whose d. and coh. Anne *ux.* Peter de Vere, of Vere's Wooton. Vere Wooton is now owned by his descendant, Capt. Battiscombe (*v.* Hutchins' Dorsetsh.). Walter de Vere, grandson of Peter, 13 H. VI., seals with 3 *crescents and a canton* "Harl. MSS.," 1166, fo. 12b.

Sir Ralph. =

Eva d. & h. *ux.* Wm. de Echingham, who had Brianston *jure ux.*

TICEHURST. John Lunsford (living 47 Edw. III.), mar. Agnes d. & h. of Walter de ROCKELEY.[18] (*Per bend in-*

[16] Furnished by my friend, Alfred Shelley Ellis, Esq., descended from Battiscombe.

[17] The Blanchards of Normandy bore 3 crescents.

[18] John Parker, of Lewes, mar. Alice d. & h. of Richard Rakeley, of Ratton in Willingdon (Berry). Neither of the two quarterings of Parker resembles this coat of Rockley.

dented arg. and sa. in sinister point a mullet of the first), by Agnes, sister and heir of John de Tyseherst. (*Quarterly sa. and arg. a bend ermine.*) A charter of John de Tyseherst mentions his father Reginald de T., the witnesses being Walter Rackley and John Rackley (ibid., p. 154). P. 144 gives a charter witnessed by Domino William de Wodeham with Sir Simon de Echynham. Wm., father of John Lunsford, mar. Joanna d. & h. of Walter de WOKNOLLE.[19] (*Gules* 3 *oak leaves in bend or*). (*Coll. Top. & Gen.*, iv., 139.)

VENUZ. An account of this family, with a discussion of the arms they bore, by the present writer, will be found in Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*, v. 316. Temp. Hen. III. Sir Matthew de Venoyz and Sir William de Venoyz were witnesses to a charter of Robert s. & h. of Wm. de St. John (Cart. of Boxgrove Priory, Cott. MSS. *Claud.* A. vi., fol. 62).

WILYE of Whiligh. *A stag statant gules charged with stars arg. horned or* (Burr. MSS., 5691, p. 822). *A demi stag salient gules attired and charged with* 3 *estoiles or*, is the crest of Courthope of Wyleigh (Berry's *Suss. Gen.*)

[19] Manor of Wood Knoll was held of the manor of Burwash. See XXI. S.A.C. 115.

SPERSHOTT'S MEMOIRS OF CHICHESTER (18TH CENTURY).

With Notes
By W. HAINES, Esq., and Rev. F. H. ARNOLD, LL.B.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX).

The Friary—Chichester.
from a drawing by Grimm.

1724. Mr. Challen died 1727.

And in about 50 years all his Estates were gon from his family and Decendants, Except two or three fields near Oving.

And his Eldest Grandson, who, after his marriage,

lived in the same House at Shopweek, and was Possessed of a Considerable part of his Grandfather's Estate, became absolutely Impoverished.

I dont say this because I love to cast reflections on the Unfortunate, but to show the vanity of Excess, both in the Geting and useing riches.

1721. The wind mill in Portfield was rebuilt. And at that time (and till some years after) the walls of St. James's Chappel were standing, shewing the form of its windows and dore, &c., but are since demollished.[1]

1724. The Cross Clock, the gift of Lady Farington, was set up upon the top of the Center Piller of the Cross, in a Large four square case with three Dial Plates, close under where the Bell now hang, which had a very heavy awkward apperance and Greatly Disfigured the Cross, yet stood so more than 20 years.[2]

In this year the North walls, walk and rampart, were

[1] THE ANCIENT LEPER HOSPITAL.—The extent to which the dreadful disease of leprosy prevailed in England during the period of the Crusades has been little noticed by historians. Two hospitals for lepers, if not more, were founded in Sussex in the reign of Henry II., both dedicated to St. James. Of the Leper Hospital of St. James *juxta* Seaford, an account is given in XII. S. A. C. An illustration in Rouse's 'Beauties and Antiquities' well represents the remains of St. James' Leper Hospital near Chichester, but does not give one of its most remarkable features, the deep excavation at its side next Chichester, into which at one time doubtless the Lavant flowed, and formed a "leper's pool," in which the afflicted bathed. The inscription on the building erroneously ascribes its foundation to the reign of Henry I. The Franciscans gave their especial attention to the sufferers from this dreadful malady, which seems to have been most rife in cities. Hence the origin of this Hospital. "The leprosy, fostered by bad diet, wretched lodging, and squalid clothing, was a bitter scourge of the town population. The disease broke out in the thirteenth century with unusual violence. Loathsome and infectious in the highest degree, it spared none. It appeared equally without warning in the King's Court or Council Chamber, and in the degraded purlieus of the city. Once a leper always a leper. The medical skill of that age knew no cure. Political economy could devise no precaution, none except the most necessary, as the most cruel, the dismemberment of the infected limb."—*Pref. Monumenta Francescana.*

[2] Various entries relative to the Cross clock and bell, &c., occur in the "City Act Book," *e.g.* 11 Feb., 1723—"Articles were sealed with Lady Farington for the setting up a clock and other works on the High Cross, and forasmuch as a Bell for the said Clock is not by the said Articles provided for it, it was and is agreed and ordered that a fitting bell be provided for the said clock out of the City Revenue, and Mr. Maior is desired to take care of the same, and to cause the bell at the Hospital without the North Gate (the present Workhouse) to be taken downe and cast therein to lessen the expense thereof."

2 June, 1724. "Ordered that the King s Armes and City Armes be painted on the Conduit."—C. A. B.

Leveled, repaired, and Beautified, by Lord Beauclerk, Then chosen Member of Parliament for this City, in the Mayoralty of Geo. Harris: a stone monument of which is yet standing there.

At this Election, as soon as the Members were chosen, the Mayor refusing the Voters signing the return, the Mob arose and brought Pick axes and other Instruments Threattening to pull down the Councel House about their Ears, and brought them to Comply. this I saw.

Also an Ox roasted whole in the Street, before the East side of the Cross upon a large wooden Spit. Turn'd by Men; and Cut off the Spit as it was ready, and given to the Populace as they stood ready with Plaits and Dishes to receive it. And Several Hogseds of Strong Beer in the Streets running and distributing.

The row of Trees at the East walls were now Planted. but the row of Large Trees at the North walls I apprehend were Planted about the time that the Prince and Princess of Orange came to the English Throne.

1725. I think it was in this year or near it, a new Chamber Organ was added to the Choir of the Cathedral, The Tubes of which were at first Bright like Silver, but are now like old Tarnished Brass.[3]

Malting[4] and Needlemaking, it was formerly Said, was the Chief Trades of this City. And at this time there

[3] "1725. The Deanery house rebuilt by Dean Sherlock (afterwards the celebrated Bishop of London), according to report, at an expense of £4,000. The ancient Deanery house extended to "the city wall, and was partly built upon it." 1727. The Episcopal house partly rebuilt by Bishop Waddington. Several vestiges of Roman *tesseræ* and coins were dug up, a room 30ft. square was found, and so much of the pavement remained perfect that a drawing was made of it."—*Jaques MS.*

[4] Hay says:—"About the beginning of the fifteenth century the Chichester malt began to be in repute throughout the greatest part of Sussex, and part of Hampshire and Surrey. This appears from several of the malting houses, which were standing here so late as the year 1770, both in the plan and manner of building they had the mark and characteristic of that age: and the timbers, generally oak, bore witness to their antiquity. At what time this manufacture began to be exported to Ireland I do not find, not before the time of Queen Elizabeth it is probable, perhaps not till the reign of James. However that be, it was a very valuable article of trade to Chichester, enriching many individuals and benefitting the city in general. So lately as forty or fifty years ago, there were several of these malting houses in the town more than there are now (1804), the manufacture was then on the decline, as it had been for some time."—*Hay's Hist. of Chichester, p.* 330.

were 32 Malthouses in working but now not half that number.

I remember, there were also many Master Needle Makers who kept Journey Men and Apprentices at work but now are reduced to one.

Now about was brought to Goodwood the Great Novelty of many wild Beast, Birds, and other Animals, and there kept in Dens, with Iron Grates made for them to be seen through, which draw'd a great number of People Thither to see them, a Lion, Tiger, man Tiger, Bears, Egle's, Ostrich &c &c &c.

Jn° Page Esqr native of this City, coming from London to Stand Candidate Here, a great number of voters went on Horsback to meet him. Among the rest Mr Joshua Lover a noted School Master, a sober man in the General, but of flighty Passions.

As he was Seting out, one of his Scollers, Patty Smith (afterwards my Spouse) asked him for a Coppy, and in haste he wrote the following.

Extreames beget Extreames, Extreames avoid,
Extreames, without Extreames, are not Enjoyed.

He set off in High Carrier, and coming down Rooks's Hill before the Sq^r rideing like a mad man To and fro, forward and backward Hallooing among the Company, The Horse at full Speed fell with him and kill'd him. A Caution to the flighty and unsteady: and a verification of his Coppy.

1731. The old Market House taken down and the New one Built.

The weather Cock taken down from the Spire, not Traversing. The foot walk first made, paved, and fenced with Posts & rails, by the wall of the Priory, from Mr Pages Dore, near the East Gate, to the End of Baffins Lane.

Two new Bells were, now about, added to the former Six in the Tower. I saw them on the Ground by the West Gate of the Church Yard when they were first brought.

Robt Madlock, a most Prophane Swarer, being Employ'd in Cleaning the outside of the Steeple, as he hung by a rope in his Cradle from the wall on the West Side, the rope broke, and he fell upon the roof of the Church and from thence to the Parapet wall, where he lie some time Crying and Roreing most Grievously, which I heard, and also saw him let down with Tackle in a Coffin which happened to be ready made. when he came down he was scarce alive and Expired soon after. A warning to Swarers.[5]

1736. The Dark Cloisters, which continued round all four sides of the Square Quite to the Canon Lane, was, now about, taken down, and laid open to the Gardens, and the Vicars Houses new faced and windows put in.

1739 Decr 22nd The hard Frost began, and continued 9 weeks, which destroy'd abundance of wheat, so that it was plowed up, the fields in the spring being yallow with Churcle[6] instead of green with wheat. Abundance of fruit Trees were killed, and many of the Poor Labouring Men and their Families must have quite perished had not the Hearts of the Opulent been opened towards them.

1740. Inoculation for the Small Pox, which was first brought into England from Turkey in 1724, was now first Practised in Chichester, my Self the 3^{d} Person that came under the Opperation: about 300 were inoculated and I think 3 or 4 died.[7]

[5] "1784. Octr. 25th. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Chichester, and for several miles in every direction but the North, in the morning. According to a narration drawn up by Dr. Ed. Bayley, people perceived not only the rocking of their beds, but also their houses, with a rumbling noise of the drawers and other moveables. There had been more rain and wind for several months successively than for many years before and after the shock. The Freeholders within the City, who voted at the contested election this year were 129."—*Jaques MS.*

[6] Charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*).

[7] Sub Ann. 1744, is a curious entry in the "City Act Book," as to an old custom—that of auction by candle burning. "Buildings in St. George's Row, in St. Martin's Lane, commonly called Hog Lane," had been examined, "and found very ruinous, likely to fall down and dangerous to passengers." It was therefore resolved "that they be taken down and the ground leased to

1745. The Great Alarm here, of the French being Landed at Pemsey Marsh, which news arrived by a Special Messenger from Arondel about the midle of the night, and so carried on to Havant, Portsmouth &c. Immediately Drums beat to Arms all over the Town, the Soldiers were drawn up, the Gates all shut and garded, no Person admitted without being first Examined. Messengers sent every way into the country to warn them to get ready with all weapons possable, the Beacon was lighted upon the top of Rooks's Hill, which alarumed the country far round. All were geting their Guns ready, Casting Bullets &c. Women frightened out of their wits, Some fainted away. Some run from their Beds into the Streets without their Cloaths, Expecting the Enemy to be upon them every moment, Many went to Hideing their Plate, writings, and most valuable things. And all the next day, the Inhabitants were Loitering in the streets with sad Countenances, not knowing what to Think or Say, waiting for further Inteligence. But no fresh account coming, the matter it self being without foundation, However rise, wheather by mistake or Design, it soon subsided.[8]

The Market Cross underwent a thorough repair by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and the Clock with its Faces set lower, where it now is.

the highest bidder, *by inch of candle*, at the house of Yarral Johnson, being the sign of the Swan in Chichester." The conditions of sale are thus stated: "The said premises to be put up for sale at the sum of twenty shillings and every bidder shall advance a sum of not less than ffive shillings; also that the last bidder before the candle goes out shall be deemed the purchaser, and thereupon advance and pay the sum of ffive shillings into the hands of the Maior of the said City by way of earnest and at the same time entertain the Members of the Corporation then present with six bottles of wine." The premises were thus sold on the 4th of June to Yarrall Johnson for £22. *Vide* also XI., S. A. C., 186.

[8] **1745.** This alarm was caused by the expectation of a landing of the French on the South Coast to aid the Young Pretender. "This year," says Jaques, in his *MS.*, "was raised a company of foot, called the 'Blues of Chichester,' for the service of Government." In April, 1746, was fought the decisive battle of Culloden, which must have obviated all further fear; and on July 28th following, an address was sent to the King by the Town Council and inhabitants of the City with congratulations on "the glorious event of that compleat and signal Victory which your Majesty's Arms have lately obtained over your Rebellious subjects in Scotland, who vainly confiding in their own imaginary strength and the powerful assistance of the Common Disturber of Europe insolently dared to support the claime and follow the standard of an abjured Pretender."—C.A.B.

1748. The Turnpike road from North Gate to Hindhead began to be made. The weather Cock was taken down from the Spire by Geo. Godman Carpenter, and Wm Leat sat upon the Cross Bar fileing the Spindle. The old wind Mill which stood in the Field on the north side of the road going to Hampnet, the entrance of which was where the Gravel Pit is since digged, was Blown down, with Ed. Ewen the Miller in it, who received no other damage but the breaking of one of his fingers.[9]

1748-9. Jany 16. A Special Assize was held in this City by three Judges, for the Trial of seven Smuglers, who were all condemned for Murther, and all Hang'd at the Brile except Wm Jackson who died in the Gail before the Execution, and was Buried under the Gallows. A stone Monument of which is there standing. One, viz., Tapner, was Hang'd in Chains upon Rooks's Hill, Carter, upon Reak Common. And Cobby & Hammon upon Selsey Bill. Old and young Mills who were but accessories were Buried with Jackson.[10]

[9] In 1791, in Gilbert White's Letters, is mentioned a dreadful storm in the same vicinity:—"The thunder storm on Dec. 23 in the morning, before day, was very awful; but, I thank God, it did not do us any the least harm. Two millers in a windmill on the Sussex Downs, near Goodwood, were struck dead by lightning that morning, and part of the gibbet on Hindhead, on which two murderers were suspended, was beaten down."

[10] An account of this Assize is given in the well-known "Full and Genuine History of the Inhuman and Unparalleled Murders," &c., quoted in x., S. A. C. The following extract, from an early edition, gives further particulars—"After sentence the Prisoners were carried back to Chichester Jail. The Court were pleas'd to order them all for execution the very next day, and that the bodies of Jackson, Carter, Tapner, Cobby, and Hammond, the five principals, should be hung in chains. Accordingly they were carried from the Jail to a place called the Broile, near Chichester, where in the presence of great numbers of spectators on Thursday the 19th day of January, about Two o'clock in the afternoon, all of them were executed, except Jackson, of Aldsworth, who died in Jail about four Hours after Sentence of death was pronounced upon him." The places where these desperate outlaws were gibbeted are correctly stated in the text—"The body of William Carter was hung in chains, in the Portsmouth Road, near Rake; the body of Benjamin Tapner on Rook's Hill, near Chichester; and the bodies of John Cobby and John Hammond, near Selsey Bill." One Rooke, who lived at Appledram, and acknowledged that he had been a smuggler, said that a few years ago he had, when a boy, climbed to the top of Tapner's gibbet. Among other incidents connected with smuggling, he mentioned that a relation of his was shot through the head by an excise officer, and that, in the Manhood, straw ricks, opened and afterwards covered up again, were not un-

1749. The Duke of Richmond's new vault diged and made in the Cathedral, and his father (the then late Duke) taken from Westminster and brought into it.
And soon after was his own death and burial there.

1751. St Pancrass Church was rebuilt after having been down more than 100 years. When I was young I knew an old man (Mr Clark) that said he remember'd the former Church standing.

1753. The Parishes of the City united their Poor, by a new act of Parliament, and Built the two wings of the Poor House.

1758. The High road that went through the Park was turned to the North side of West Dean Church.
The Kings and Bishops in the Cathedral new painted.

1760. The large Cupola on the projecting House within the East Gate, taken down.

1762. The Turnpike road began to be made from west Gate towards Portsmouth, and for that purpose, the Gravel Pit at the South East Corner of the new Broile began to be digged, where the Cart road used to be.

frequent hiding places for tubs of spirits, in transit from the coast.

The "Monument" to the smugglers is still to be seen in a field adjacent to the barracks. As the inscription on it is now almost entirely obliterated, it is here given, as copied just after its erection :—"Near this place was Buried the Body of William Jackson, a proscribed Smuggler, who upon a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held at Chichester, on the 16th day of January 1748 9 was, with William Carter, attainted for the Murder of William Galley, a Custom-house Officer; and who likewise was, together with Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, Richard Mills the Elder, and Richard Mills the younger, his Son, attainted for the Murder of Daniel Chater; but dying in a few hours after Sentence of Death was pronounced upon him, he thereby escap'd the Punishment which the Heinousness of his complicated Crimes deserved, and which was the next day most justly inflicted upon his Accomplices. As a Memorial to Posterity, and a Warning to this and succeeding Generations this Stone is erected. A.D. 1749." The sum of £42 was paid by the Exchequer to the Corporation of Chichester for the erection of the gallows and other expenses incurred in this special Assize.—*City Act Book.*

1763. The water of the Lavant run all round the city, occasioned by its overflowing the Bank at St James's in the night, which flow'd the lower rooms in St Pancrass, run rapidly into the Lane to St Michals Fair field, so into the Lighten, and flow'd by the Bishops Garden field, and found its way round to North Gate &c as in 1713 just 50 years before, and if periodical, may again be expected in 1813.

The water mill at the East end of St Pancrass taken down.

The High road part of Baffins Lane, going by the wall of the Priory to the South walls and so round to the South Gate, was stop'd up, and taken into Mr Bulls Garden.

1768. The river Lavant, where it used to run across the Main road to the Edge of Portfield, was turned to the north side of the road to St James's and there a new Bridge built.

1771. The new Bridge built over the Lavant without the East Gate, before which the water lie open, spread wide, and when the springs were high, flow'd from within a few yards of East Gate into the Hornet as far as the old Poor House,[11] and was so deep in the current that I have seen it above the Beds of the waggons. There was then only a narrow Bridge of two stone arches from the Hornet to the Pancrass for Horse and foot People.

1773. The three Gates, North, South, and West, were taken down, which put a stop to the keeping Hock Mon-

[11] In 1772, died Mr. Hardham who was one of the greatest benefactors to the city. He bequeathed the sum of £22,282 15s. 9d. in the Three-per-Cents. "to ease the inhabitants of Chichester of their poor rate for ever." Those who live outside the walls, or within the Precincts of the Close are excluded from this benefit. Hardham made his fortune by snuff. It was his celebrated "No. 37" which "gained celebrity by being introduced by Garrick, in one of his comedies, at a time when wigs and snuff were the necessary appendages of a beau."—*Walcott's Memorials of Chichester.* Some of this snuff was produced and handed round at a recent dinner given to a Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Hardham s will is so quaint, and of so much importance in the civic annals of this time, that it is added as an appendix to these notes in the "Notes and Queries," *infra.*

day, which was the Monday fortnight after Easter, when the Porters kept the Gate shut from morning till night, and every person passing through paid a Penny once for the Day, at least one for their Familie.

In this year was a storm of wind which set the wind mill on Rooks's Hill and the wind mill on Ports-down both on Fire, they were both burning at the same time and both burnt down to the Ground.

Now about the new wall for encompassing the enlarged Park at Goodwood was building and carrying on from Forley Corner up the Hill.

1774. The foot walks in all the streets and lanes, first paved, at the expense of the Members of Parliament for the City, viz. Cappell and Conolly.

1775. The weather Cock taken down from the Spire; and I saw Henry Hammon sit upon the Cross Barr fileing the Spindle, who put it up again, and proposed geting up upon it when on, but was persuaided from such a presumtious attempt.

1777. The Old Conduit taken down which stood on the South side of the East street apposit the Corner House of the North and East; it was a large round, heavy Building leaded over in a piramidal form, and there was only room for foot people between it and the Houses.

The new Conduit was then built in the South Street, and a Stone Image[12] of one of the Ancient Druids set

[12] The history of this statue is curious. It is conjectured, from its material, that it was made at the establishment of Mrs. Coade, from which similar designs issued in the last century. For many years after Spershott's time it was in the vault of Mr. W. Guy, who died in 1800. He was an eminent surgeon of Chichester, and resided "in the house situate on the west side of the west entrance or gateway leading to the cathedral church yard. At the entrance into the vault, it is said, (1836), "is a fine sculptured figure of *Time*, which in fact was once the statue of *Neptune!* adorned with a trident and placed over the public Conduit in the South Street near the Cross, and gave a certain classical appearance to that part of the town; but the Conduit being taken down, the statue was purchased by Mr. Guy." After remaining there for many years, it was disinterred in 1873, and was then presented by his grandson, Dr. W. A. Guy, of King's Coll., London, to the Priory Park Society, in whose grounds it has been re-erected. An entry in the "City Act Book" describes the statue as that of a Druid, and mentions its original cost as £64.

upon it, and a large Reservoir made under Ground. The fish Shambles made of stone which before were of wood.

In this year, the row of 51 Elm Trees, on the East side of Kingsham mead, was planted.

1779. The Turnpike Road from South Gate to Dell Quay began to be made.

The Powder House on the East walls built.

Feb. 3d. The fortnight Beast Market changed from its usual Wednesday, to the other Wednesday.

The foot walk from North Gate to the Brile fenced off with Posts and rails.

1780. The number of Dwelling Houses in the City and Suburbs were as follows. And for a House, so much was taken as by its walls, roof, form, &c appear'd to be one whole distinct Building. Some containing 1. 2. 3. 4 Tenements.

viz.	In the East Street	72
	North Street.....	70
	West Street	64
	South Street.....	52
	Palant	46
	Little London &c.	33
	St. Martins Lane &c	41
	Upper West Lane	20
	Lower West Lane	13
	Northwest Walls	9
	The Close	17
	Within the Walls.....	437
	Without East Gate	106
	Without North Gate	9
	Without West Gate	30
	Without South Gate	19
	Total.....	601

1781. One Round Tower of the Fortification taken down and quite erased which stood near the West Gate.

Feb. 27. was the great storm of wind, which blow'd down 7 Barns in Bersted Parish, 20 in the Manhood, and many more about the Country. Also Burdham wind mill and Shripny wind mill, abundance of Trees, and other damages to Buildings &c in the Town and Country

Decr 13. The large old Spittle House, belonging to St. James's Chappel, burnt down.

1783. The New Grand Assembly Room built.

The East Gate arch and Prison over it taken down, and the new Gaol built as gay without side as a painted Sepulchre; And Mary Beedle a young married waiting woman to Lady Franklen, was the first Prisoner in it. for stealing a Quantity of Linnen, which in part return'd to its Owner. After her sentance to seven years Transportation she was immediately put into it Jany. 12. 1784, before it was quite finished and when the water run down the walls, and a great snow and extream cold winter followed upon it. and no Bed, or fire, alowed her. nor friend to visit her, so that she was nearly perished, and her Husband a Civil man almost distracted.

Here, tho' the sentence was legal, Human Nature seemed to have lost its feelings towards a young tender woman, and at the same time with Child, which circumstances, had she been even guilty of murder, certainly, in reason and nature, would have demanded some sympathy and relief from her fellow creatures, for she and all of us must yet appear at a Higher Court of Judicature before him to whom vengeance does primarily belong, and who declares, that he shall have judgment without mercy, that hath shewed no mercy. Ja^{s}. 2, 13.

1784 Ap^{l} 15. The first air Balloon ever seen rise in Chichester, was sent up from the Bishop's Green, and the same day it was found near Harting and brought to Chichester.

The new Bath Building without the South Gate erected in the Old Cart road.

I here end my remarks, and this whole work, which

for my amusement at certain intervals, and respites from my more important calling, I have been carrying on.

And from a retrospection, I can't but observe, that I have seen almost the whole City and Town, new built or new faced, a spirit of Emulation in this way having run through the whole. And that from its Beauty, Elegancy, and new taste in Buildings, Dress &c it would appear to an ancient inhabitant, if reviv'd, as if another Cissa had been here.

This Century I think may be called its Golden Age, if it thus continues to the end of it. But being in this, elevated to its Meridian Height, it may be greatly declined again by the End of the next. for Divine Providence generaly brings Pride to a fall.

> Civility and Politeness bright as Day,
> But the one thing needfull too much delay.

To Spershott's annals the following are added by a different hand :—

1797 June 2. The Weather Cock taken down from the Spire by William Arthur. July 4 the Weather Cock put up again by William Arthur at 6 Minutes before Ten O'clock in the morning.

1798 September 10. The new Weather Cock put up on the St. Pancrass Church by William Smart at 10 minutes after four in the afternoon with a new Cross Barr added to the Upright Barr.[13]

1809. February the water of the Lavant run all round the City occasioned by its overflowing its Banks which flowed the lower rooms in St. Pancrass & the Hurnet run rapidly into the Lane to St. Michals Fair field so into the Lighten and flowed the Bishops Garden Field

[13] 1806, Apl. 3. "It was unanimously agreed (by the Town Council) that a Market House should be erected in the most *centrical* part of the City." The site selected was that of "two messuages near the Swan Back Gate in the N. Street," which was purchased for £650.
1808, Jan. 20. "The New Market House in the N. Street was opened."—C.A.B.

and found its way round to North Gate as in the year 1763 which may be expected once in 50 years.[14]

[14] On this occasion twenty guineas were subscribed by the Mayor and Corporation "for the relief of the poor persons who suffered from the Inundation."—*City Act Book.*

This is not the sole instance of generosity mentioned in the Civic Annals; they abound also with addresses testifying to the loyalty and patriotism of the Cicestrians Many famous victories are therein commemorated, and after the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar—not alluded to in the preceding—the following excellent address was sent from the city:—

"Nov. 27, 1805.

'To the King's most excellent Majesty.

'May it please your Majesty

"To accept the warmest congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful & loyal subjects the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Alderman & Citizens of the City of Chichester, in Common Council assembled, upon the recent most glorious & unparalleled Victory obtained over the Combined Fleets of France & Spain by your Majesty's Fleet led on by that illustrious & ever to be lamented Hero Lord Nelson; a victory which, while it will give a prouder lustre to the Naval History of our Country will yet darken its Page by recording the untimely Fall of a Commander under whose auspices Conquest was the certain consequence of Battle.

"At the same Time therefore that we presume to congratulate your Majesty on one Event so auspicious to our Country we trust it is becoming in us to offer our humble Condolence to your Majesty on another which has robbed your Majesty of a most loyal subject & deprived these realms of tho Services of a Man who has contributed so largely to extend their power & increase their property. We should however be guilty of unpardonable Despondency if we did not feel the firmest reliance that by the efforts of the many surviving gallant Officers & Seamen in your Majesty's Fleets the Glory of the British Flag will continue under Divine Providence to shine with equal Brilliancy to the latest Posterity.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed this twenty fifth Day of November in the forty ninth year of your Majesty's most auspicious reign."

A RETURN

(SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED)

OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY AND BOROUGHS OF SUSSEX.

COMPILED FROM THE RETURN OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ORDERED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BE PRINTED 1 MARCH, 1878.

By ALAN H. STENNING, Esq.,

18 Edw. I. (1290).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 15 July, 1290.

Henricus Husee Willielmus de Echyngeham	Sussex County.

23 Edw. I. (1295).

Summoned to meet at Westminster 13th and (by Prorogation) 27th November, 1295.

Hamo Bovet Robertus de Passelagh	Sussex County.
Thomas de Yawton Johannes Alisaundre	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Testard Ricardus le Eveske	Bramber Borough.
Willielmus de Ertham Clemens de Addesdene	Chichester City.
Walterus Randolf Walterus Burgeys	Horsham Borough.
Gervasius de Wolvehope Ricardus le Palmere	Lewes Borough.
Rogerus de Beauchamp Thomas Pontoyse	Shoreham Borough.

25 Edw. I. (1297).

Summoned to meet at London 6th October, 1297. Two Knights to be sent from each county.

Sussex County.

The knights and freeholders of this county refused to proceed to an election, in consequence of the absence, upon the King's service, of the Archbishop of Canterbury and others beyond sea.

26 Edw. I. (1298).

Summoned to meet at York, 25th May, 1298.

Henricus Huse Radulphus Saunzaver	Sussex County.
Walterus le Spiser Johannes ate Palente	Chichester City.
Gervasius de Wolfnehope Willielmus Serverleg'	Lewes Borough.
Galfridus Cuckou Willielmus Hobey	Seaford Borough.
Godefridus ate Curt Rogerus le Wak'	Shoreham Borough.
Andreas le Pipere Willielmus Daunger	Steyning and Bramber Borough.

28 Edw. I. (1299-1300).

Summoned to meet at London or Westminster, 6th March, 1299-1300.[1]

Robertus de Passelegh Lucas de Vienna	Sussex County.
Willielmus le Taverner Walterus le Espicer	Chichester City.
Robertus Godefray Walterus Burgeys	Horsham Borough.

[1] The names are taken from the Enrolment of the Writs de Expensis in the absence of original returns.

29 Edw. I. (1300-1).

Summoned to meet at Lincoln, 20 January, 1300-1.

Henricus Tregoz Henricus Husee	Sussex County.
Robertus Sweyn . . . ate Sonde	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Testard Godefridus Thony	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Ricardus Danyel Godefridus Clere	Chichester City.
Willielmus ate Solere Willielmus le Fughel	Grinstead Borough.
Reginaldus de Combe Rogerus Coppyng'	Lewes Borough.
Ricardus le Plote Stephanus Ode	Midhurst Borough.
Willielmus Hobey Galfridus Cockou	Seaford Borough.
Rogerus de Bello Campo Ricardus e Bokyngeham	Shoreham Borough.

30 Edw. I. (1302).

Summoned to meet in London, 29 September, 1302, and prorogued to Westminster, 14 October, 1302.

Henricus Wardeden Johannes Heryngaud	Sussex County.
Willielmus Wodelond Johannes Hereward	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Testard Ricardus le Evesk'	Bramber Borough.
Walterus Burgeys Robertus Godefrey	Horsham Borough.
Gervasius de Wolvehope Ricardus le Palmere	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Bosse Galfridus Cockou	Seaford Borough.
Henricus de Burne Rogerus de Bello Campo	Shoreham Borough.

33 Edw. I. (1304-5).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 16 February, 1304-5, prorogued to 28 February, 1304-5.

Willielmus de Etchingeham Radulphus Sauntzaver	Sussex County.
Godefridus Gyngivre Willielmus Wodelond	Arundel Borough.
Edmundus Gordon Petrus Bisshop	Chichester City.
Galfridus de Wolvehope Walterus Nyng	Lewes Borough.
Ricardus Serle Simon Iveny	Shoreham Borough.

34 Edw. I. (1306).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 30 May, 1306.

Radulphus Saunaver[2] Johannes Heringaud[2]	Sussex County.

35 Edw. I. (1306-7).

Summoned to meet at Carlisle, 20 January, 1306-7.

Henricus Husee Johannes Heringaud	Sussex County.
Ricardus Wodelond Willielmus Scot	Arundel Borough.
Ricardus le Nedelare Galfridus de Strethampton'	Chichester City.

1 Edw. II. (1307).

Summoned to meet at Northampton, 13 October, 1307.

Willielmus de Echinghamme Henricus Husee	Sussex County.
Willielmus Scot Ricardus Wodelond	Arundel Borough.
Willielmus Chepman Rogerus Paramour	Bramber and Steyning Borough.

[2] These names are supplied from the Enrolment of the Writs de Expensis in the absence of original Returns.

Galfridus le Fissher Thomas Squier	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus Godefrei Martinus le Peck	Horsham Borough.
Robertus le Bynt Walterus le Fust	Lewes Borough.
Ricardus Must Ricardus Serle	Shoreham Borough.

2 Edw. II. (1309).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 27 April, 1309.

Henricus Husee Henricus Tregoz	Sussex County.
Willielmus de Yabeton' Thomas de Yabeton'	Arundel Borough.
Henricus de Somerlegh' Walterus le Spicer	Chichester City.
Willielmus de Holmdale Galfridus le Fisshere	East Grinstead Borough.
Ranulphus de Horsham Robertus Olyver	Horsham Borough.
Simon Tring Johannes Arnald	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Virly Johannes Frewyn'	Shoreham Borough.
Ricardus le Veske Johannes Raulot'	Steyning and Bramber Borough.

5 Edw. II. (1311).

Summoned to meet at London, 8 August, 1311. Prorogued and Re-summoned 12 November, 1311. (See next Parliament.)

Radulphus Sanzaver[a] Johannes de Heringaud[a]	Sussex County.
Willielmus Wodelond' Johannes Alisaundre	Arundel Borough.
Clemens de Addesden' Willielmus le Sherere	Chichester City.
Thomas Flemyng' Galfridus ate Solere	East Grinstead Borough.

[a] Supplied from the Enrolment of the Writs de Expensis in the absence of Original Returns.

Robertus Godefrei Robertus ate Lynde	Horsham Borough.
Simon le Tring' Ricardus le Hurt	Lewes Borough.
Ricardus Josep Henricus le Poffare	Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Virly Johannes Frewyne	Shoreham Borough.
Ricardus le Veske Robertus Sulverloc	Steyning Borough.

5 Edw. II. (1311).

Re-summoned (after Prorogation) to meet at Westminster, 12 November, 1311.

Radulphus Saunsaver or Saunzaver Johannes Herynghaud	Sussex County.
Johannes atte Gate Johannes Edward	Arundel Borough.
Clemens de Addesdene Johannes de Somerlegh'	Chichester City.
Willielmus de Holyndale Johannes atte Solere	East Grinstead Borough.
Henricus le Boteler Ricardus Josep	Midhurst Borough.

6 Edw. II. (1312).

Summoned to meet at Lincoln, 23 July, and (by Prorogation) at Westminster, 20 August, 1312.

Nicholaus Gentil[4] Robertus le Botiller[4]	Sussex County.

6 Edw. II. (1312-13).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 18 March, 1312-13.

Henricus Tregoz Michael de Ponegh'	Sussex County.
Johannes Edward Godefridus Gyngivre	Arundel Borough.

[4] Names supplied from the Writs de Expensis.

Robertus le Tavernier Simon de Flete	Chichester City.
Robertus Godefray Willielmus ate Lynde	Horsham Borough.
Henricus le Poffare Ricardus le Baillyf	Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Raulot Ricardus le Veske	Steyning Borough.

7 Edw. II. (1313).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 8 July, 1313.

Radulphus Saunzaver Johannes Heringaud	Sussex County.
Adam le Taillur Willielmus le Sangere	Arundel Borough.
Alexander Prikkelove Johannes Germein	Chichester City.
Willielmus de la Chapele Galfridus de Wolvehope	Lewes Borough.
Johannes le Frensh' Johannes le Eryssh'	Steyning and BramberBorough.

7 Edw. II. (1313).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 23 September, 1313.

Nicolaus Gentil Johannes Heringaud	Sussex County.
Johannes Edward Johannes de Gate	Arundel Borough.
Adam de Coppedone Robertus le Taverneuer	Chichester City.
Galfridus le Ku Willielmus de Holyndale	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus Godefrey Ricardus de Stanstret	Horsham Borough.
Simon Tring Johannes Gouman	Lewes Borough.
Henricus de Bourne Willielmus de Pevenese	Shoreham Borough.
Ricardus le Veske Willielmus de Denham	Steyning Borough.

8 Edw. II. (1314-15).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 January, 1314-15.

Robertus de Echyngham Nicholaus Gentyl	Sussex County.
No return made	Chichester City.

10 Edw. II. (1316).

Two Knights summoned from each County, to meet at Lincoln, 29 July, 1316, concerning the Perambulations of the Forests.

Alanus de Bokesulle or de Bokeshull' Thomas de Praierres or de Prayeres	Sussex County.

12 Edw. II. (1319).

Summoned to meet at York, 6 May, 1319.

Johannes de Ratyndene Rogerus de Bavent	Sussex County.
David le Kersone Willielmus Bellar'	Arundel Borough.
Willielmus Chepman Willielmus de Bury	Bramber Borough.
Johannes le Say Rogerus le Buck'	Chichester City.
No Return made	(?) East Grinstead Borough.
Willielmus Walewere Henricus de Rudham	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Loute Johannes Baudefait	Shoreham Borough.

14 Edw. II. (1320).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 October, 1320.

Thomas Tregoz, miles Rogerus de Bavent, miles	Sussex County.
Simon le Goldsmyth' Willielmus de Yabiton	Arundel Borough.

Johannes Wyn Rogerus atte Welle	Chichester City.
Ricardus ate Stanstrete Ricardus atte Boure	Horsham Borough.
Thomas ate Novene Radulphus ate Lote	Lewes Borough.
Henricus le Butiller Ricardus de Sengelton'	Midhurst Borough.

15 Edw. II. (1321).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 15 July, 1321.

Robertus de Echingeham[5] Nicholaus Gentil'[5]	Sussex County.

15 Edw. II. (1322).

Summoned to meet at York, 2 May, 1322.

Robertus de Echingham Rogerus de Bavent	Sussex County.
Johannes Chaunterel Johannes Caris	Arundel Borough.
Thomas de Shawe Radulphus Peny	Chichester City.
Johannes le Rede Andreas ate Wode	Horsham Borough.
Philippus le Mareschal Thomas de Lofelde	Lewes Borough.
Thomas de Chidingfold Ricardus Babbe	Midhurst Borough.
Benedictus ate Lithe Willielmus Chepman	Steyning and Bramber Borough.

16 Edw. II. (1322).

Summoned to meet at Ripon (afterwards altered to York), 14 November, 1322.

Robertus de Echyngehamme Johannes de Ratyngedene	Sussex County.

[5] Supplied from the Enrolment of the Writs de Expensis in the absence of Original Returns.

Johannes Raulot Willielmus Shipman	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
(Radulphus) Pany Thomas de Shawe	Chichester City.
Willielmus de Holind' Galfridus Cocus	(East Grinstead) Borough.
Ricardus de Stanstrete Johannes le Botiler	Horsham Borough.
Robertus le Spicer Ricardus le Poleter	Lewes Borough.
Walterus Dranek' Rogerus de Ely	Seaford Borough.

17 Edw. II. (1323-4).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 January, 1323-4. Prorogued to 23 February, 1323-4.

Michael de Piccoumbe Johannes de Ernele Junr.	Sussex County.
Thomas de Padebrok' Johannes Aurifaber	Arundel Borough.
Johannes de Boxgrave Robertus de Elnestede	Chichester City.
Willielmus Walewere Robertus le Spicer	Lewes Borough.
Ricardus Josep Willielmus de Londenissh	Midhurst Borough.

18 Edw. II. (1324).

Summoned to meet at Salisbury (altered to London), 20 October, 1324. Two Knights or others to be sent from each County.

Lucas de Vyenne, miles Johannes ate See[6]	Sussex County.

19 Edw. II. (1325).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 18 November, 1325.

Michael de Pikcombe, or de Picombe[7] Willielmus de Preston[8]	Sussex County.

[6] "Loco militis." [7] *Ib.* [8] *Ib.*

Willielmus Wodelond Johannes	Arundel Borough.
Ricardus le Vesk' Ricardus Herefy	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Stub Robertus de Elnestede	Chichester City.
Willielmus atte Sol(ere)[9] Willielmus de Holy(ndale)[9]	East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes atte Doune Willielmus Bosse	Seaford Borough.
Willielmus Vivyan Thomas Moraunt	Shoreham Borough.

20 Edw. II. (1326-7).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 14 December, 1326, and by Prorogation, 7 January, 1326-7.

Edwardus de Sancto Johanne[10] Rogerus de Bavent[10]	Sussex County.

1 Edw. III. (1327).

Summoned to meet at Lincoln, 15 September, 1327.

Sussex.

Nicholaus Gentil, the Sheriff, thus endorses the writ—

"Istud breve mihi venit in Comitatu Sussex' die Lune in vigilia Nativitatis beate Marie per quendam extraneum et nullus fuit Comitatus ante diem in brevi isto contentum tenendus et ideo electio militum nec breve istud ballivis civitatum et Burgorum pro brevitate temporis fieri non potuerunt. Et ideo de executione istius brevis nihil actum est ad presens."

[9] Names torn off. [10] Names supplied from the Writs de Expensis.

2 Edw. III. (1327-8).

Summoned to meet at York, 7 February, 1327-8.

Rogerus de Bavent Johannes de Ratyngden'	Sussex County.
Adam de Kent Adam le Chapman	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Willielmus de Hurst Johannes atte Halle	Chichester City.
Radulphus Bovet Johannes le Blake	Shoreham Borough.

2 Edw. III. (1328).

Summoned to meet at Northampton, 24 April, 1328.

Nicholaus Gentil Johannes de Ratingden'	Sussex County.
Rogerus Hereward Thomas de Yabeton'	Arundel Borough.
Hugo Bonfaumt Walterus Prest	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Stephanus Mucheldevere	Chichester City.
Willielmus Darnel Johannes le Baker'	Lewes Borough.
Henricus de Whiteweie Johannes Swele	Shoreham Borough.

2 and 3 Edw. III. (1328 and 1328-9).

Summoned to meet at Salisbury, 16 October, 1328, and adjourned to Westminster, 9 February, 1328-9.

Johannes de Ratyndene Willielmus de Northoo	Sussex County.
Thomas de Yabeton' Rogerus Hereward	Arundel Borough.
Robertus Scolace Johannes Capel	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus atte Welle	Chichester City.

Thomas le Glovere Nicholaus le Smyth	Horsham Borough.
Anselmus atte Putte Johannes Swele	Shoreham Borough.

4 Edw. III. (1329-30).

Summoned to meet at Winchester, 11 March, 1329-30.

Nicholaus Gentil, miles Johannes de Ernele, miles	Sussex County.
Thomas de Yabeton' . . . . Wodelond[11]	Arundel Borough.
. . . . . h[11] . . . . . [11]	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus atte Welle	Chichester City.
Radulphus atte More Martinus le Kuynvyere	Horsham Borough.
Walterus atte Markette Ricardus le Hurt	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Snow Johannes Notboys	Midhurst Borough.
Robertus Apetot Robertus le Kenne	Shoreham Borough.

4 Edw. III, (1330).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 26 November, 1330.

Edwardus de Sancto Johanne[12] Rogerus de Kent[12]	Sussex County.
Thomas de Yabeton' Willielmus Wodelond	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Chapman Johannes le Frensh	(Bramber and Steyning ?) Borough.
Johannes Neel Johannes Botiler	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Comyn Stephanus le Bocher	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Snow Henricus Botiler	Midhurst Borough.

[11] Names torn off. [12] Names supplied from the Writs de Expensis.

5 Edw. III. (1331).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 30 September, 1331.

Nicholaus Gentil[13] Willielmus de Northo[13]	Sussex County.

6 Edw. III. (1331-2).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 16 March, 1331-2.

Edwardus de Sancto Johan ne Thomas de Weyvill'	Sussex County.
Willielmus de Senebech' Ricardus le Breware	Arundel Borough.
Thurstanus le Vesk Willielmus Chaunterel	Bramber Borough.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus atte Welle	Chichester City.
Johannes Godefrey Johannes Marchaund	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Comyn Johannes Scoteryld'	Lewes Borough.
Johannes le Beauuchamp Ancelmus atte Putte	Shoreham Borough.

6 Edw. III. (1332).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 9 September, 1332.

Edwardus de Sancto Johanne Thomas de Weyvill'	Sussex County.
Robertus Sulverlok Willielmus Churses	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Robertus de Elnestede Willielmus atte Welle	Chichester City.
Ancelmus atte Putte Ricardus Moust	Shoreham Borough.

[13] Names supplied from the Writs de Expensis.

6 Edw. III. (1332).

Summoned to meet at York, 4 December, 1332, and by Prorogation 20 January, 1332-3.

Henricus de Westden' Thomas de Thorp'	Sussex County.
Willielmus le Veske Johannes Chapman	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Ancelmus atte Putte Johannes atte Grene	Shoreham Borough.

8 Edw. III. (1333-4).

Summoned to meet at York, 21 February, 1333-4.

Willielmus de Cheyny, miles Henricus de Loxle, miles	Sussex County.
Adam de Warneknapp' Thomas de Yabeton'	Arundel Borough.
Rolandus de Chudeham Willielmus atte Welle	Chichester City.
Robertus . . . .[14] . . . . . .[14]	Lewes Borough.
Ricardus le Tannere Henricus atte Wodecote	Midhurst Borough.
Anselmus atte Putte David Fynian	Shoreham Borough.

8 Edw. III. (1334).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 19 September, 1334.

Willielmus de Northo[15] Henricus de Loxle[15]	Sussex County.
Thomas Hally Godefridus le Vynour	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Willielmus de Petle Johannes Hardyng	Chichester City.
Ricardus de Stanstret Oliverus Skyllyng'	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Beauchamp' Germanus Hobelyt	Shoreham Borough.

[14] Names torn off.

[15] The Enrolment of the Writ de Expensis gives Thomas de Eure and Willielmus de Northo, senior.

9 Edw. III. (1335).

Summoned to meet at York, 26 May, 1335.

Willielmus de Northo Rogerus de Leukenore	Sussex County.
Johannes Wyn Elias de Mene	Chichester City.

10 Edw. III. (1335-6).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 11 March, 1335-6.

Edwardus de Sancto Johanne[16] Johannes de Boudon[16]	Sussex County.
Johannes Capel Jordanus de Blachyngton'	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus de Puttle	Chichester City.
Ricardus le Gretesmyth Robertus le Flechiere	Horsham Borough.
Robertus le Puffare Johannes Beauchamp	Shoreham Borough.

10 Edw. III. (1336).

Summoned to meet at Nottingham, 23 September, 1336.

Johannes Haket Willielmus de Northo, junior	Sussex County.
Robertus de Ludesy Rogerus Hereward	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Capel Jordanus Dalekot	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Hardyng Alanus de Boys	Chichester City.
Robertus Cok Petrus le Turnour	Horsham Borough.
Johannes de Beauchamp Johannes atte Grene	Shoreham Borough.

[16] The Enrolment of the Writ de Expensis gives Henricus Frowyk and Edmundus Flambard.

10 Edw. III. (1336-7).

Summoned to meet at London, 3 January, 1336-7, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and four other Commissioners in the absence of the King. The Mayors and Bailiffs of certain Towns are directed to send three or four men.

Johannes Wyn Willielmus Putlie Johannes Hardyng'	Chichester Town.
Writ only.	Rye Town.
Robertus Puffer Thomas Finian Simon l'honte	Shoreham Town.
Henricus Vynch Stephen de Padihame Thomas de Meideston	Winchelsea Town.

11 Edw. III. (1336-7).

Summoned to meet at York, 13 January, and by Prorogation 9 February, and by further Prorogation at Westminster, 3 March, 1336-7.

Willielmus de Northo[17] Henricus de Loxle[17]	Sussex County.

11 Edw. III. (1337).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 26 September, 1337.

Robertus de Elnestede Johannes de Stopeham	Sussex County.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus de Putle	Chichester City.

By Writs dated at Westminster, 18 August, 11 Edw. III., the following persons are summoned to attend this Parliament, viz.:—

Edwardus de Sancto Johanne le Uncle Henricus Huse Andreas Peverel	Sussex County.

[17] Supplied from the Writ de Expensis.

By Writs dated at Westminster, 18 August, 11 Edw. III., the Mayors and Bailiffs of each of the undermentioned towns are directed to send three or four men to this Parliament, and the following were elected, viz. :—

Thomas de Yabeton' Henricus de Gate Rogerus Hereward	Town of Arundel.
No return found	Town of Chichester.
No return found	. . . Hastings.
No return found	. . . Winchelsea.

12 Edw. III. (1337-8).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 3 February, 1337-8.

Hugo de Boucy[18] Willielmus de Wolvercote[19]	Sussex County.
Henricus atte Gate Rogerus Hereward	Arundel Borough.
Hugo Bonefaunt Adam Blakeman	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
. . . . . [20] . . . . . [21]	(?) Chichester City.
Johannes Botiller Walterus Randekyn	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Beauchamp Johannes Bernard	Shoreham Borough.

12 Edw. III. (1338).

Summoned to meet at Northampton, 26 July, 1338.

Henricus Husee[22] Willielmus de Wolvercote[23]	Sussex County.
Johannes Hardyng[24] Robertus Bonyng[25]	Chichester City.

[18] Supplied from the Enrolment of the Writ de Expensis.
[19] *Ibid.*
[20] Names torn off.
[21] *Ibid.*
[22] Supplied from the Writ de Expensis.
[23] *Ibid.*
[24] *Ibid.*
[25] *Ibid.*

12 & 13 Edw. III. (1338-9).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 14 January, and by Prorogation, 3 February, 1338-9.

Henricuse Husee Edwardus de Sancto Johanne	Sussex County.
Johannes Wyn Elias de Mene	Chichester City.

13 Edw. III. (1339).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 October, 1339.

Thomas de Breouse[26] Edwardus de Sancto Johanne, senior	Sussex County.
Jordanus Dal . . .[27] Johannes . . . .[28]	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Johannes Hardyng	Chichester City.
Robertus Puffare[29] Johannes Bernard[30]	Shoreham Borough.

Remainder of Return gone.

13 Edw. III. (1339-40).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 January, 1339-40.

Johannes de Felde[31] Andreas Peverel	Sussex County.
Thomas de Yabeton, junior Willielmus de Stoke	Arundel Borough.
Robertus Scolete Jordanus de Blachyngton	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus atte Welle[32]	Chichester City.
Oliverus Skyllyng' Willielmus le Barbour	Horsham Borough.
Robertus le Puffare Johannes Bernard	Shoreham Borough.

[26] VIII S.A.C., 98, 103.
[27] Names gone.
[28] *Ibid.*
[29] From the Writ de Expensis.
[30] *Ibid.*
[31] XI. S.A.C., 100.
[32] XII. S.A.C., 30.

14 Edw. III. (1340).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 29 March, 1340.

Henricus Husee Edwardus de Sancto Johanne, senior	Sussex County.
Henricus de Gate Thomas de Yabeton', junior	Arundel Borough.
Robertus Scolote Willielmus Cherse	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Willielmus de Putle Johannes Hardyng	Chichester City.
Walterus Randekyn Oliverus Skillyng'	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Beauchamp' Robertus le Poffare	Shoreham Borough.

14 Edw. III. (1340).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 July, 1340.

Edwardus de Sancto Johanne Thomas de Heuere	Sussex County.

15 Edw. III. (1341).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 23 April, 1341.

Willielmus de Northo Robertus de Elnestede	Sussex County.
W . . . Hulle[33] . . . . apman[34]	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Johannes Hardyng'	Chichester City.
Johannes Beauchamp' Hugo de Coumbes	Shoreham Borough.

17 Edw. III. (1343).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 28 April, 1343.

Johannes de Fienles Rogerus de Leukenore	Sussex County.

[33] Names torn off. [34] *Ibid.*

18 Edw. III. (1344).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 7 June, 1344.

Andreas Peverel Hugo de Boucy	Sussex County.
Henricus de Gate Willielmus de S . .[35]	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Chapman Johannes Kapel	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn, junior Ricardus de Elebrugg'	Chichester City.
Johannes Boteler Walterus Randekyn	Horsham Borough.
Johannes Beuchaump Robertus Puffere	Shoreham Borough.

20 Edw. III. (1346).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 11 September, 1346.

Willielmus de Wolvercote Robertus de Elnestede	Sussex County
Henricus de Gate Adam Sconefrowe	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Chapman Willielmus Toche	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn, senior Johannes Wyn, junior	Chichester City.
. . . . . .[36] . . . . . .[37]	Horsham Borough.
Robertus Puffere Willielmus L . .[38]	Shoreham Borough.

21 Edw. III. (1347-8).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 14 January, 1347-8.

Willielmus de Cheyny[39] Johannes de Ernelee[39]	Sussex County.

[35] Name gone.
[36] *Ibid.*.
[37] *Ibid.*
[38] *Ibid.*
[39] Supplied from the Writs de Expensis.

22 Edw. III. (1348).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 31 March, 1348.

Jacobus de Echyngeham Willielmus de Northo	Sussex County.
Henricus de Gate Johannes de Rustytone.	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Chapman Gilbertus le Frensshe	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wyn Willielmus le Reve	Chichester City.
Willielmus le Couk Johannes atte Solere	East Grinstead Borough.
Walterus Randekyn Johannes le Nywebakere	Horsham Borough.
Ricardus Ploket. Johannes Payn	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Beauchaump' Henricus le Poffare	Shoreham Borough.

25 Edw. III. (1350-1).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 9 February, 1350-1.

Andreas Peverel Radulphus de Seynt Oweyn	Sussex County.
Johannes Hyndeshawe Willielmus de Stoke	Arundel Borough.
Ricardus de Merewe Thurstanus le Veske	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Elias de Meone Johannes Wyn	Chichester City.
Walterus Randekyn Johannes atte Nore	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Gardyner Willielmus Darnel	Lewes Borough.
Thomas da Chudyngfolde Thomas Boghiere	Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Bernard Thomas Fynyan	Shoreham Borough.

25 Edw. III. (1351-2).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 January, 1351-2.

Robertus de Halsham[40] Radulphus de Seyntoweyn[40]	Sussex County.

26 Edw. III. (1352).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 16 August, 1352.

The Sheriffs to send one Knight from each County, the Warden of the Cinque Ports two Barons, and the Mayors and Bailiffs of certain other places one Citizen or one Burgess.

Robertus de Halsham.....	Sussex County.
Johannes Hardyng'.....	Chichester City.

27 Edw. III. (1353).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 23 September, 1353.

The Sheriffs are directed to send one Knight from each County, the Warden of the Cinque Ports one Baron from each Port, and the Mayors and Bailiffs of certain places two Citizens or Burgesses.

Andreas Peverel	Sussex County.
No return found	Chichester City.

28 Edw. III. (1354).

Summoned to meet at Westminster 28 April, 1354.

Andreas Peverel Willielmus de Northoo	Sussex County.
Thomas Warnecamp' Willielmus Stoke	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Wyn Elias de Mene	Chichester City.

[40] Supplied from the Writs de Expensis.

Thomas Rous Willielmus le Couk	East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Randolf Walterus Randekyn	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Darnel Willielmus Gardiner	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Chudyngfolde Willielmus de Exton'	Midhurst Borough.
Walterus Woxebrugge Thomas Finyan	Shoreham Borough.

29 Edw. III. (1355).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 12 November, 1355, and by Prorogation, 23 November, 1355.

Andreas Pevcrel Robertus de Halsham	Sussex County.
Thomas Warnecampe Laurencius Buriere	Arundel Borough.
Thurstanus le Veske Johannes atte Hulle	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Gardyner Johannes Page	Chichester City.
Willielmus Couk Thomas Rous	East Grinstead Borough.
Johannes Randolf Walterus Randekyn	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Darnel Willielmus Gardiner	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Bernard Walterus Bailiff	Shoreham Borough.

31 Edw. III. (1357).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 17 April, 1357.

Robertus de Halsham Andreas Peverel	Sussex County.
Walterus Woxebrugg Thomas Fynyan	Shoreham Borough.

32 Edw. III. (1357-8).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 5 February, 1357-8.

Andreas Peverel Thomas de Hoo	Sussex County.
Johannes Hampsted' Thomas Mercer	Arundel Borough.
Johannes atte Hull' Johannes Cockou	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Rogerus Cheyne Johannes Page	Chichester City.
Willielmus Couk Thomas Rous	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus le Frensshe Rogerus Spicer	Horsham Borough.
Robertus atte Brouke Ricardus Crompe	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Chudyngfold' Henricus Exton'	Midhurst Borough.
Thomas Bokyngham Willielmus Snellyng'	Shoreham Borough.

34 Edw. III. (1360).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 15 May, 1360.

Johannes de Bohoun Rogerus de Dalyngrugge	Sussex County.
Robertus Wildebrigge Laurencius Buryare	Arundel Borough.
Johannes atte Hull' Johannes Pacchyng'	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Rogerus Chenney Willielmus Mondeham	Chichester City.
Thomas Rous Johannes Alfray	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus le Frensshe Walterus Randekyn	Horsham Borough.
Thomas Lyndefelde Willielmus Bocher	Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Sherston Willielmus Taillour	Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Bernard Walterus Bailiff	Shoreham Borough.

34 Edw. III. (1360-1).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 24 January, 1360-1.

Andreas de Sakevill' Andreas Peverel, senior	Sussex County.
Johannes de Cosham Johannes de Hampstede	Arundel Borough.
Johannes atte Hulle Rogerus Kobbe	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Willielmus Cheyne Nicholaus de Benton'	Chichester City.
Thomas Rous Johannes Alfray	East Grinstead Borough.
Walterus Randekyn Robertus Frenssh	Horsham Borough.
Ricardus Ferour, de Lewes Thomas Lyndefeld	Lewes Borough.
Willielmus Taillour Henricus Bohun	Midhurst Borough.
Johannes Bernard Walterus Woxebrugge	Shoreham Borough.

36 Edw. III. (1362).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 13 October, 1362.

Rogerus Dalynggerugge Robertus de Halsham	Sussex County
. . . . . [41] . . . . . [42]	Arundel Borough.
Johannes Haukere Rogerus Cheyne[43]	Chichester City.
Gregorius atte Hole Johannes Alfray	East Grinstead Borough.
(Walterus) Randekyn Robertus Frenssh'	Horsham Borough.
Robertus Norton' Willielmus Swon	Lewes Borough.
Thomas Fynyan Thomas Bukyngham	Shoreham Borough.

[41] Names torn off.
[42] *Ibid.*
[43] Supplied from the Writ de Expensis.

37 Edw. III. (1363).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 6 October, 1363.

Rogerus Dalyngerugge Robertus de Halsham	Sussex County.
Thomas Warnecamp' Johannes Hampstede	Arundel Borough.
Rogerus Cheyne Galfridus Hebbe	Chichester City.
Gregorius atte Hole Johannes Alfray	East Grinstead Borough.
Walterus Randekyn Henricus Grauntford'	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Spicer Thomas Norays	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Bernard Willielmus Snellyng	Shoreham Borough.

38 Edw. III. (1364-5).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 20 January, 1364-5.

Andreas Sakevyll'[44] Petrus atte Wode[45]	Sussex County.
Rogerus Cheyne[46] Rogerus de Raketon'[47]	Chichester City.
Gregorius atte Hole . . . . Holyndale[48]	East Grinstead Borough.

40 Edw. III. (1366).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 4 May, 1366.

Andreas Peverel Johannes Weyvile	Sussex County.
Johannes Cosham Thomas Hermer	Arundel Borough.

[44] Supplied from the Writ de Expensis.
[45] *Ibid.*
[46] *Ibid.*
[47] *Ibid.*
[48] Name torn off.

Rogerus Cheyne Robertus Blondel	Chichester City.
Gregorius atte Hole Ricardus Clerk'	East Grinstead Borough.
Robertus Frenssh Henricus Grauntford	Horsham Borough.
Willielmus Boteller Stephanus Holte	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Colfyn Hugo atte Reed	Seaford Borough.
Radulphus Iver Willielmus Snellyng	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Willielmus Hinkman Johannes Thurbarn'	Hastings.
Willielmus Taillour Ricardus Baddyng'	Rye.
Vincentius Fynch' Thomas Sibbe	Winchelsea.

42 Edw. III. (1368).

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 1 May, 1368.

Johannes Waleys Andreas Sakeville	Sussex County.
Johannes Cosham Thomas Horemere	Arundel Borough.
Johannes atte Hulle Willielmus Hersen	Bramber and Steyning Borough.
Johannes Wynnegod[49] Rogerus Cheyne[49]	Chichester City.
Gregorius atte Hole Johannes Alfray	East Grinstead Borough.
Walterus Randekyn Oliverus Gyngynere or Gyngymere	Horsham Borough.

[49] The Enrolment of the Writ de Expensis gives Johannes Goldsmyth' and Ricardus Norton', in error, they being returned for Worcester City.

Robertus York Robertus Norton	Lewes Borough.
Johannes Bernard Johannes Barbour	Shoreham Borough.

CINQUE PORTS.

Johannes Thorebarn Walterus Walderne	Hastings.
Willielmus Taillour Ricardus Buddyng	Rye.
Osbertus Botertok' Robertus Londoneys	Winchelsea.

(To be continued).

EXTRACT FROM THE RETURN OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT 1290-1702.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 1 *March*, 1878.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT, BART., M.P.

The following information may be deemed interesting, in addition to that given by Mr. Stenning in the preceding paper, of the eight Sussex families—whose names are mentioned by Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, in his "Noble and Gentle Men of England," as having been in Sussex before Henry VIII.—who, or whose branches have, as far as I can learn, served as Members of Parliament for *any County or Borough in England* from 1290 to 1702, as shown by the same Parliamentary return from which Mr. Stenning has compiled his lists. I should observe, with reference to the lists of Ashburnham, Barttelot, Courthope, Gage, Goring, Shelley, and West, that the *first* mode of spelling their names is that by which the Returning Officer returned them; the second, that adopted by those families themselves. Pelham alone has remained the same throughout.

ASHBURNHAM.

Thomas de (Assheburn') Ashburnham ...	Nottingham County...	1340
Robertus de (Assheburn') Ashburnham ...	Derby County ...	1342
Robertus de (Assheburn') Ashburnham ...	Derby County ...	1347-8
Johannes (Assheburnham)[1] Ashburnham ...	Sussex County ...	1396-7
Johannes (Assheburnham)[1] Ashburnham ...	Sussex County ...	1397-8
Johannes (Asheburneham, armiger) Ashburnham...	Sussex County ...	1554
Adam (Ashbornham, esq.) Ashburnham ...	Winchelsea (Cinque Port) ...	1592
William (Asheborneham, esq.) Ashburnham ...	Ludgershall Borough (Wilts) ...	1640
John Ashburnham, esq....	Sussex County ...	1661
John Ashburnham, esq....	Hastings (Cinque Port) ...	1678-9
John Ashburnham, esq....	Hastings (Cinque Port) ...	1679
Sir Denny Ashburnham, bart. John Ashburnham, esq. (who was called to the Upper House as Baron Ashburnham, of Ashburnham)	Hastings (Cinque Port) ...	1685
William Ashburnham, esq.	Hastings (Cinque Port) ...	1702

BARTTELOT.

Simon (Bertelot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1298

[1] Loco militis.

Simon (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1309
Simon (Bertelot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1314-5
Johannes (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Berkhampstead Borough ...	1320
Simon (Barthellot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1320
Simon (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1321
Johannes de Stopeham ...	Sussex County ...	1337
Johannes (Bertelot) Barttelot ...	Rye (Cinque Port) ...	1392
Henricus (Bertlot) Barttelot ...	Bath City ...	1406
Henricus (Bertelot) Barttelot ...	Bath City ...	1409-10
Robertus (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1422
Robertus (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Canterbury City ...	1425-6
Johannes (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Sussex County ...	1435
Thomas (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Ludgershall Borough ...	1446
Thomas (Bartelot) Barttelot ...	Midhurst Borough ...	1448-9
Walter (Bartlett, esq.) Barttelot[2]...	Bramber Borough ...	1625
Walter (Bartlett, esq.) Barttelot ...	Bramber Borough ...	1625-6

COURTHOPE.

Willielmus Courthope ...	Hastings Borough ...	1421
Willielmus Courthope ...	Hastings Borough ...	1422
Willielmus Courthope ...	Hastings Borough ...	1425-6
Willielmus Courthope ...	Hastings Borough ...	1430-1

[2] Name supplied from the Crown Office List.

George (Courthoppe, esq.) Courthope	...	East Grinstead Borough	... 1661
John Courthope, esq.	...	Bramber Borough	... 1698

GAGE.

Mauricius (Gages) Gage	...	Tavistock Borough	... 1337-8
Mauricius (Gages) Gage	...	Tavistock Borough	... 1339
Mauricius (Gages) Gage[3]	...	Tavistock Borough	... 1346
Robert Gage, gent.	...	Lewes Borough	... 1554
Johannes Gage, esquier	...	Lewes Borough	... 1557-8

GORING.

Johannes (Goryng 'gentilman') Goring	...	Sussex County	... 1467
Sir William (Goryng, knyght,) Goring	...	Sussex County	... 1547
George (Goringe, esq.) Goring	...	Lewes Borough	... 1562-3
George (Goringe, junr., Esq.) Goring	...	Lewes Borough	... 1592-3
George (Goringe, esq.) Goring	...	Lewes Borough[4]	... 1601
Sir George Goring, kn$^{t.}$	...	Lewes Borough	... 1620-1
Sir George (Goringe, kn$^{t.}$) Goring	...	Stamford Borough	... 1623-4
Sir George (Goringe, kn$^{t.}$) Goring	...	Lewes Borough	... 1623-4
Sir George (Goringe, kn$^{t.}$) Goring	...	Lewes Borough	... 1625
Sir Edward Goring, kn$^{t.}$		St. Alban's Borough	1625-6
Sir George (Goringe, Knight), Goring	...	Lewes Borough	... 1625-6
Sir William Goring, bart.	...	Sussex County	... 1627-8
Sir George Goring, kn$^{t.}$	...	Lewes Borough	... 1627-8

[3] Name uncertain. [4] Name supplied from the Crown Office List.

Henry (Goringe, esq.) Goring, of Hidown ...	Arundel Borough ...	1640
Henry Goring, esq., of Highdown[5] ...	Sussex County ...	1660
Percy (Goringe, esq.) Goring ...	Bramber Borough...	1661
Henry (Goreinge, esq.) Goring ...	Steyning Borough...	1661
Henry Goring, junr., esq.	New Shoreham Borough ...	1672
Henry (Goreing, esq.) Goring ...	Bramber Borough...	1678-9
Sir Henry Goring, bar[t]	Steyning Borough...	1678-9
Henry (Goringe, esq.) Goring ...	Bramber Borough...	1679
Peircy (Goreinge, esq.) Goring ...	Bramber Borough...	1680-1
Henry (Goreinge, esq.) Goring ...		
Sir Henry (Goreing, bar[t.]) Goring ...	Sussex County ...	1685
Henry (Goreinge, esq.) Goring ...	Steyning Borough...	1685
Charles Goring, junior, esq.	Bramber Borough...	1688-9
Charles Goring, esq. ...	Steyning Borough...	1700-1
Charles (Goreing, esq.) Goring ...	Steyning Borough...	1701
Charles (Goreing, esq.) Goring ...	Steyning Borough...	1702

PELHAM.

Johannes Pelham ...	Sussex County ...	1399
Johannes Pelham ...	Sussex County ...	1400
Johannes Pelham, chivaler...	Sussex County ...	1403
Johannes Pelham, chivaler...	Sussex County ...	1404
Johannes Pelham, chivaler...	Sussex County ...	1405-6
Johannes Pelham, chivaler...	Sussex County ...	1407
Johannes Pelham, miles ...	Sussex County ...	1422

[5] Returned also for Steyning, but elected to serve for the County.

Johannes Pelham, chivaler...	Sussex County ...	1427
Nicholaus Pelham ...	Arundel Borough...	1547
Nicholaus Pelham, miles ...	Sussex County ...	1557-8
Thomas Pelham ...	Sussex County ...	1586
William Pelham ...	Lincoln County ...	1597
Edmund Pelham ...	Hastings (Cinque Port) ...	1597
Henry Pelham, gent., ...	Great Grimsby Borough ...	1620-1
Thomas Pelham ...	East Grinstead Borough ...	1620-1
Henry Pelham, esq. ...	Great Grimsby Borough ...	1623-4
Thomas Pelham, esq. ...	Sussex County ...	1623-4
Henry Pelham, esq. ...	Great Grimsby Borough ...	1625
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart....	Sussex County ...	1625
Henry Pelham, esq. ...	Great Grimsby Borough ...	1625-6
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart....	Sussex County ...	1639
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart....	Sussex County ...	1640
John Pelham, esq. ...	Hastings (Cinque Port) ...	1640
Peregrine Pelham, gent. ...	Kingston-on-Hull Borough ...	1640-1
Sir Thomas Pelham, bart....	Sussex County ...	1654
Sir John Pelham, bart. ...	Sussex County ...	1656
Sir John Pelham, bart. ...	Sussex County ...	1660
Thomas Pelham, esq. ...	East Grinstead Borough ...	1678
Sir Nicholas Pelham ...	Seaford (Cinque Port) ...	1670-1
Sir John Pelham, bart. ...	Sussex County ...	1678-9
Thomas Pelham ...	East Grinstead Borough ...	1678-9
Sir John Pelham, bart., ...	Sussex County ...	1679
Sir Nicholas Pelham, knight	Sussex County ...	1679
Thomas Pelham, esq. ...	Lewes Borough ...	1679
George Pelham, esq. ...	Great Grimsby Borough ...	1680-1

Thomas Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1680-1
Thomas Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1685
Sir John Pelham, bart.	Sussex County	1688-9
Thomas Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1688-9
Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt.	Seaford (Cinque Port)	1688-9
Sir John Pelham, bart.	Sussex County	1689-90
Thomas Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1689-90
Henry Pelham, esq.	Seaford (Cinque Port)	1689-90
Sir John Pelham, Knt.	Sussex County	1695
Thomas Pelham, esq. Henry Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1695
Thomas Pelham, esq. Henry Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1698
Thomas Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1700-1
Thomas Pelham, esq. Henry Pelham, esq.	Lewes Borough	1701
Thomas Pelham, esq.[6]	Sussex County	1702
Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt.	Lewes Borough	1702

SHELLEY.

Thomas (Shelle) Shelley	Bucks County	1396-7
Thomas (Shelle) Shelley	Bucks County	1398
Johannes (Shelle) Shelley	Rye (Cinque Port)	1409
Johannes (Shelle) Shelley	Rye (Cinque Port)	1422
Johannes (Shelle) Shelley	Sandwich (Cinque Port)	1425
Johannes (Shelle) Shelley	Sandwich (Cinque Port)	1435
Henry Shelley[7]	Steyning Borough	1586
Henry (Shellye, esq.) Shelley	Bramber Borough	1603-4
Henry Shelley, esq.[8]	Lewes Borough	1640
Henry Shelley, esq.	Lewes Borough	1654

[6] Returned also for Lewes, but elected to serve for the County.

[7] Name supplied from the Crown Office List.

[8] *Ib.*

WEST, OR LA WARRE.

Thomas West	Warwick County		1323-4
Thomas West (miles)	Wilts County		1364-5
Henricus (Weste) West	Bedford Borough		1377
Ricardus del West'	Derby Borough		1380
Johannes West	Winchester City		1389-90
Henricus West	Bedford Borough		1391
Thomas West	Lostwithiel Borough Cornwall		1417
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1422
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1423
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1427
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1430-1
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1432
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1433
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough	Wilts	1435
Thomas West	Lostwithiel, Cornwall		1448-9
Robertus West	Malmesbury Borough		1448-9
Johannes West	Malmesbury Borough		1450
Leonard West, esquyer	New Shoreham Borough		1554
Thomas (Weste esq.) West	East Looe Borough, Cornwall		1572
Thomas West, esq.[9]	Yarmouth Borough, Southampton		1586
Hon. Charles West (son and heir of Charles Lord Delawarr)	Andover Borough		1680-1

[9] Name supplied from the Crown Office List.

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS
S.A.C. VOLS. I.—XXX.

By J. HORACE ROUND, ESQ.

Old Cottage in the Street at West Tarring.

It is now generally acknowledged that the value of works of Reference, especially of those on archæological subjects, is greatly increased by the addition of a good Index, and this has conspicuously been

found to be so, in the case of our own Collections, with Mr. Campkin's most useful INDEX *Volume*. But no Index of Illustrations has yet appeared. It has, therefore, been suggested to me by the Editor that to extend that idea to the very numerous Illustrations which lie scattered through our volumes, and to frame an Index of them, would be almost equally desirable, and prove acceptable to the Members of the Society, and that the completion of Volume XXX. forms a convenient landmark and reason for producing such an Index this year. I have accordingly had much pleasure in undertaking the task.

N.B.—The small 'f' prefixed to a page means 'faces' it. Otherwise, the Illustration is understood to be *on* the page stated.

A.

	Vol.	Page
Akehurst, token of Mary	XI.	171
Aldrington Church, ruins of	XII. f.	118
Alfriston, plan of a barrow at	XXII.	68
,, position of a Skeleton in barrow at	Ib.	70
,, market Cross at	X.	183
,, curious Implements found at ...	V.	201
,, Star Inn at	IV. f.	309
,, heraldic carving in Star Inn ...	Ib.	311
,, urns found at	II.	270
Amberley, road book plan	XVII.	186
,, Castle and Church, plan of ...	Ib. f.	225
,, ,, gateway of	Ib.	185
,, ,, the Queen's room ...	Ib.	202
,, ,, armorial decorations in Queen's room ...	Ib. f.	204
Anchor, ancient British	XVIII.	61
,, ,, wooden	X.	150
Ansty, arms of	XXX. f.	137
Appledram, Ryman's tower at	XVIII.	78
Ardingly Church, brass in	II. f.	311

	Vol.	Page
Arms—		
„ Ansty	XXX. f.	137
„ Ashburnham ...	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	2
„ Baker	XXVI.	266
„ Barttelot	XXIV.	14
„ Bavent de	V.	4
„ Beche	XIV. f.	233
„ Bodiam de	IX. 277,	298
„ Bohun de	XX.	22
„ Bolney	XXV.	103
„ Bonville	XV.	57
„ Boxhulle, de	VI. f.	77
„ Braose, or de Braose ...	V. 5, VIII.	102
„ Brembre	VI. f.	77
„ Bromfield	XIV. f.	233
„ Calverley	Ib.	
„ Cheyney	XXV.	108
„ Churchar	XIV. f.	233
„ Clifford (2)	VI. f.	77
„ Colbrand	Ib. f.	76
„ Copyn (? Cobden) ...	Ib.	
„ Courthope	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	15
„ Cowper	VI. f.	77
„ Cralle	XXV.	110
„ Crutterden	VI. f.	76
„ Dalyngruge ...	IX. 286, 287, 298, XIII.	221
„ De Bavent (see Bavent).		
„ De Boxhulle (see Boxhulle).		
„ De Braose (see Braose).		
„ De Péchels (see Péchels).		
„ De Vere (see Vere).		
„ Devenish	XXV.	106
„ East Grinstead	XXII.	225
„ Echingham (2)	VI. f. 77, XXX.	145
„ Eversfield	Ib. f.	76
„ Fagg	V.	26
„ French	XIV. f.	233
„ Fuller	XXV.	102
„ Gage	XXIV.	12
„ Gilderidge	VI. f.	77

	Vol.	Page
Arms—		
„ Goring	V. 27, VI. f. 77,	XXIV. 4
„ Harrison	... VII.	132
„ Henry VII.	XXIII.	44
„ Hodgson	... IV. f.	291
„ Holman	... XXV.	105
„ Hurdis	... VII.	134
„ Isted	... IV. f.	291
„ Jefferay...	VI. f. 77, XIV. f.	233
„ Lewknor	III. 92, IX.	292
„ Lunsford	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	19
„ Luxford (2)	... Ib.	
„ Maminot and Say ...	... VI. f.	77
„ Margesson	XXVI.	264
„ Miller	... XIV. f.	233
„ Mylward	... Ib.	
„ Newburg	... VI. f.	77
„ Newton	... IX.	339
„ Noyes	... Ib.	340
„ Ore	... VI. f.	77
„ Oxenbridge	XXIV.	20
„ Parker	... VI. f.	77
„ Pechell	XXVI.	148
„ Péchels (de)	... Ib.	
„ Peckham of Arches ...	... IV. f.	291
„ Pelham	III. 213, VIII. 172,	XXIV. 5
„ Penhurst	... VI. f.	76
„ Penkhurst	... Ib.	
„ Pepplesham	... XXX. f.	137
„ Pierpoint	... VI. f.	77
„ Playsted	... Ib. f.	76
„ Poynings (Baron) ...	... XV.	14
„ Radmeld	... XXX. f.	137
„ Randoll	... VI. f.	76
„ Ridge	XXIX.	149
„ Ryman (2)	XVIII. f.	80
„ Sackville ...	...VI. f. 77, XIV. f.	233
„ Scrase	VIII. 1, XXIV.	17
„ Selden	XXVI.	266
„ Sergison (and Warden) ...	... XXV. f.	84

	Vol.	Page
Arms—		
„ Shelley	XXIV.	9
„ Shirley	V. 7, XIV. f.	233
„ Shovelstrode	... XXX. f.	137
„ Stapley	... IV. f.	291
„ St. Leger	... VI. f.	77
„ Stone	... IV. f.	291
„ Stopham (2)	... VI. f.	76
„ Sussex	XXIV.	24
„ Torel	... XIV. f.	233
„ Turner	... XXV. f.	217
„ Vere de	... VI. f.	77
„ Vermandois (de Warren) ...	... Ib.	
„ Vinall	XXIX.	146
„ Wardeux	... IX.	282, 298
„ Warnett	IV. f. 291, VI. f.	77
„ Warren, de (see Vermandois)	... Ib.	
„ West	... XXIV.	10
„ Weston (2)	... VI. f.	76
„ Willard	... XIV. f.	233
„ Wilye	... XXX. f.	137
„ Wistoneston or Weston (2)...	... VI. f.	76
Arundel, tomb of John 17th Earl of	... XII.	238
„ to Pulborough, plan of road	... XVII.	186
„ Castle (*temp.* Civil wars)	... V. f.	41
„ College (Fitzalan) Chapel plan	... III.	78
„ „ „ interior	XXX. f.	37
„ stone coffin	... III.	80
„ leaden coffin	... Ib.	81
„ stones of	... Ib.	83
„ broken statue of Virgin	... Ib.	88
„ Lady chapel, part of ...	... XXX. f.	37
„ Parish Church ...	... Ib. f.	31
Ashburnham, arms of	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	2
Ayre's ceiling (see Petworth). ...		

B.

Baker, arms of	XXVI.	266
Barcombe Church, interior of ...	... XXX. f.	54

	Vol.	Page
Barnham, celt from	XVII.	255
Barrow at Crowlink in Friston	V.	207
„ Alfriston, plan of	XXII.	68
Barttelot, arms of	XXIV. 14, XXVII.	55
Bateman's (see Burwash).		
Battle Abbey, site of Harold's death ...	VI. f.	32
Bavent (de) arms of	V.	4
Bayeux tapestry, scenes from	XIX. f.	76
Bayham Abbey	IX. f.	145
Beachamwell pavement, a tile from ...	VIII.	338
Beauport park, cinder heaps in ...	XXIX.	170
„ Roman pottery from ...	Ib. f.	174
Beche, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Beckley parsonage (in 1784)	V.	74
Bellencombre Castle	III. f.	29
„ interior of	Ib.	
„ ruins of	Ib.	
„ Church	Ib.	34
Bells, Sussex church—		
„ devices, medallions, founders' monograms, &c.	XVI. 143-150, f. 151, f. 152 (2), f. 161, 171-173, 180,	XXII. 234
'Benfield' manor house	X.	165
Bersted (see South Bersted).		
Berwick, old pigeon-house at	VI.	233
„ church, Nutt monument in ...	Ib.	224
„ Easter sepulchre in ...	Ib.	230
Bignor, section of Roman way at ...	XI.	131
„ pavements plan of ...	XXX. f.	76
„ „ first excavations ...	Ib.	63
„ „ Venus room	Ib. f.	80
Bishopstone Church	II. f.	272
„ plan of	Ib.	
„ monumental slab ...	Ib.	281
„ vertical dial... ...	VIII.	322
'Bittorne's Clee'	XX.	226
Blaauw, portrait of W. H., Esq....	XXII. f.	i
Blatchington (see West Blatchington).		
Blencowe, portrait of R. W., Esq.	XXVI. f.	i
Blosius, seal of Matilda ...	V. 205, VIII.	334

	Vol.	Page
Blunt's cup	XXI.	107
Boat, Ancient British	XII.	261
Bodiam, arms of	IX.	277, 298
„ monumental inscription to	Ib.	280
„ Castle, barbican ...	Ib. f.	297
„ „ chapel ...	Ib. f.	299
„ „ arches ...	Ib. f.	300
„ „ groined ceiling ...	Ib.	298
„ „ coping stones ...	Ib.	300
„ „ window in tower	Ib.	301
„ Church, brass in ...	Ib.	281
Bohun de (see Arms).		
Bolney, arms of	XXV.	103
„ Church, doorway of ...	X.	60
Bonville, arms of (see Arms)		
Boorde, woodcut of Dr. ...	VI.	204
Bormer, urns from	XVIII.	65
Bosham, coffin of Cnut's daughter at	Ib. f.	5
„ Church, arch in ...	Ib. f.	6
„ „ wall of tower ...	Ib. f.	8
Bowhill, combs found at ...	XXII.	60
„ whetstone found at ...	VII. (app.)	52
Boxgrove Priory Church ...	Ib. (app.) f.	11
„ refectory (2) ...	XV. f.	112
Boxhulle de, arms of	VI. f.	77
Bramber, plan of bridge, &c. ...	II. f.	64
„ details of ditto ...	Ib. f.	65
Brambletye, view of (1782) ...	XX. f.	136
„ lozenge ornament ...	Ib.	137
Braose, arms of	V. 5, VIII.	102
Brass to Sir Dalyngrugge and Lady	II. f.	309
„ Dean Prestwick ...	Ib. f.	307
„ Richard and Elizabeth Wakeherst	Ib. f.	311
„ John Wybarne ...	VIII. f.	17
Brede furnace, grate cast at ...	XII.	270
„ Place (1858)	Ib. f.	205
„ „ elevation of ...	Ib. f.	219
Brembre, arms of	VI. f.	77
Brightford, seal of Hundred ...	V.	198
Brighton, old font in St. Nicholas' church	XXIX.	200

	Vol.	Page
British antiquities, Wilmington... ...	XIV. f.	171
„ sepulchral urn (see Urn).		
„ boat, ancient	XII.	261
„ canoe (see Canoe).		
„ coins (see Coins).		
Bromfield, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Bronze (see Celts, *Ligula*).		
Bulverhithe, Norman and E. English remains at	Ib.	117
„ Church, ground plan ...	Ib.	118
Buncton Hill	VIII.	186
Burrell, Timothy, Esq., Illustrations in diary of...III. 119, 120, 122-127, 129-137, 139, 140, 142-145, 147-155, 158, 160-163, 165-170		
Burwash, monumental slab at	II. f.	178
„ Bateman's	XXI. f.	113
„ Holmeshurst	Ib.	
„ Pelham buckle at ...	...III.	225, 226
Buxted, Hammer post at	II.	208
„ Church, font	IX.	209
„ „ piscina	Ib.	211
„ „ rebus	Ib.	212
„ „ church chest	Ib.	214
„ „ fictile vessel in	XXI.	202
„ Rocks, and ground plan of Hermitage	XII. f.	14

C.

"Caburn," the	XX. f.	57
Calceto (see de Calceto)		
Calverley, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Cameo onyx	XXV.	229
Cannon, banded, at Eridge Green ...	II. f.	217
Canoe, ancient found in Arun	X. 149, XII. 261, XVIII. 72	
Canute (see Cnut).		
Canute's daughter (see Cnut).		
Cassandra, chromo-lithograph of	...XVII. f.	205
Castle Goring	XXVI. f.	113
Catacombs, monogram from Christian	VII. (app.)	29

	Vol.	Page
Celts, bronze	II. 260, XVII. 255, VIII. 268, IX. 366, XIV. f. 171, XXVII. f.	286, 183
„ ironstone	IX.	120
„ flint	IX. 117, XXIX.	134
„ copper	IX.	117
Chailey, chimney back at	II. f.	189
Chalice, angel on enamelled	IX.	307
Chaloner, Paxhill	XI.	13
Chalvington church, window of	II.	286
Chancton farm, coins at	XX. f.	216
Chapelle, seal of William de la	II.	303
Charles I., silver clock of	III. 103, VIII.	309
„ „ key	III.	104
„ „ back	Ib.	107
„ „ side view	Ib.	105
Charles II., punch-bowl presented by	XXIII. f.	12
Charlston, Alured's chapel, windows in	IV.	47
Charter of Leper's Hospital, Seaford	XII. f.	114
Cheyney, arms of	XXV.	108
Chichester, Roman earthworks near	X.	170
„ remains of temple by	V. f.	277
„ St. Pancras, mace of Corporation	XXIV.	138
„ west gateway	XXIX.	219
„ Cathedral, monument to Bp. Langton	XXVIII. f.	43
„ „ monument to Bp. Sherborne	XXIX. f.	38
„ „ portraits of Bishops (Stigand to Reede)	XXVIII. f.	11
„ „ „ (Patryngton to Sherborne)	XXIX. f.	1
„ Friary,	XXX.	147
„ St. Mary's Hospital at	II.	1
„ „ „ seal	Ib.	6
„ „ „ section of hall	Ib. f.	5
„ „ „ screen in	Ib. f.	6
„ St. Olave's church, arch and mural paintings	V. f.	213
„ „ „ doorway	Ib.	220

	Vol.	Page
Chichester, St. Olave's church, *piscina* and mouldings	V.	224
„ Museum—		
„ „ ark of sycamore wood	VIII. f.	281
„ „ fragment of tile from catacombs ...	Ib.	282
„ „ thurible and pendant ornaments ...	Ib.	285
„ „ two bronze celts ...	Ib.	286
„ „ Roman pottery and glass	Ib.	289
„ stone axe-head	Ib.	294
„ quartz arrow-head	Ib.	
„ jet chessmen	Ib.	298
„ reliquary pectoral cross ...	Ib.	302
„ draughts, sculpture for game of	Ib.	303
„ ivory mirror case	Ib.	304
„ brooch, gold trefoil	Ib.	305
„ clock-watch of Charles I. ...	Ib.	309
„ rush candlestick	Ib.	310
„ municipal lantern	Ib. f.	315
„ iron arm, Italian	Ib.	316
„ target, Italian fencer's ...	Ib.	
„ skull-cap, steel	Ib.	318
„ dial, vertical	Ib.	322
„ seal, of Lewes Priory ...	Ib. f.	327
„ „ Huntley, Earl of ...	Ib.	328
„ „ St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester	Ib.	330
„ „ impression from hexagonal	Ib.	332
„ silver ring	Ib.	
„ silver matrix from Lincoln Heath	Ib.	
„ leaden matrix from Stockbury, Kent	Ib.	334
„ seal of Matilda Blosius ...	Ib.	
„ „ Parwikinus ...	Ib.	
„ „ Subdeanery	Ib.	329
„ pavement tile from Beachamwell	Ib.	338
„ glazed brick with Pelham buckle	Ib.	339
„ sepulchral effigy	Ib.	343
Chiddingly Place, view of	XIV. f.	227

	Vol.	Page
Chiddingly Frith's	XIV. f.	231
„ Burchett's	Ib.	
„ Church	Ib. f.	207
„ „ Jefferay's monument in	Ib. f.	227
„ families, arms of	Ib. f.	233
Chimney backs (see Iron)		
Church bells (see Bells) ...	XXII.	234
Churchar, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Cinder heaps in Beauport Park ...	XXIX.	170
Cinque-ports, banner of	XII. f.	164
„ baron of	XV. f.	188
Cissbury, flint implements from ...	XXIV. f.	157
Civil war relics	XXVIII. f.	113
Clapham, St. Mary's Church ...	XXVI. f.	212
„ „ tomb of Shelley ...	Ib.	215
Clifford, arms of (2)	VI. f.	77
Clympynge, seal of Thomas de ...	XVII.	192
Cnut, coffin of daughter of ...	XVIII. f.	5
„ coin of	I.	39
Cobden, tomb of Richard ...	XXIX.	70
Coffer, leaden (see Willingdon).		
Coins in Sussex, British, un-inscribed,	XXIX. f. 89, f. 97, f. 106	
„ „ „ inscribed	XXX. f. 10, f. 17, f. 22	
„ British and Roman	I.	26
„ found at Chancton farm	XX. f.	216
Coin, British gold, Polegate ...	XXVI.	270
„ of Virius	IX.	370
„ of Cnut	I.	39
„ of Edward Confessor (2)	Ib.	
„ found at Pagham	V.	206
„ minted at Steyning	IX.	369
Colbrand, arms of	VI. f.	76
Comb, found in urn	XXII.	60
„ ornament on a	Ib.	
Confessor (see Edward).		
Copyn, arms of	VI. f.	76
Courthope, arms of	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	15
Cowdray House (1785)	V. f.	176

	Vol.	Page
Cowdray, Buckhall at	XX.	i
Cowper, arms of	VI. f.	77
Cralle, arms of	XXV.	110
Cross, ancient	VII. (app.)	30
,, at Alfriston	X.	183
Crowhurst church, tower of	III.	225
,, manor-house, ruins of... ...	VII. f.	45
,, ,, plan of	Ib.	
,, ,, mouldings ...	Ib.	46
Crowlink in Friston, barrow at	V.	207
,, ancient necklace at	X.	205
Crucifix found at Iford	XVII.	245
Cruttenden, arms of	VI. f.	76
Cuckfield Place (1681)...	XXV.	81
,, Park	Ib. f.	62
,, the clock-house	Ib. f.	81
Cucking-stool at Rye	IX.	361
Culvert, wooden	XI.	134
,, plan and section of, Hardham ...	Ib.	

D.

Dacre, monument to Lord	IV. f.	191
Dallington Church, Pelham buckle on ...	III.	227
Dalyngrugge, arms of... IX. 286, 287, 298, XII.		221
,, brass to Sir .... and Lady...	II. f.	309
,, effigy of Sir Edward ...	XII.	223
Danny, east front	X. f.	1
,, north-east	Ib. f.	22
De Bavent (see Bavent).		
De Bohun (see Bohun).		
De Boxhulle (see Boxhulle).		
De Braose (see Braose).		
De Calceto Priory	XI.	90
,, ,, seal of	Ib.	107
Delawarr, badge of (2)	III.	231
Dene, seal of Robert de	V.	157
Densworth, patera found at ...	XXII.	58
,, glass vessel found at... ...	Ib.	
,, plan of Roman cemetery at ...	X.	175

	Vol.	Page
Denton font	XIII.	4
De Say tomb, Hamsey ...	XVII.	95
De St. Croix, portrait of Rev. W.	XXVIII. f.	76
De Vere (see Vere).		
De Warrenne (see Warren).		
Devenish, arms of	XXV.	106
Ditchling Church	XXVIII. f.	132
Domesday, fac-simile of ...	XXIX. f.	135
Dudeney Chapel	IX.	43
Dudley supporters, carving ...	IV.	312
Dureford Abbey, south front ...	VIII.	94
,, east front ...	Ib.	95
,, tiles ...	Ib. 61, f.	61
,, monumental stone in ...	Ib.	96
,, fragments	Ib. 54,	55
,, rushstick in	Ib.	76

E.

Earthwork at Warbleton ...	XVII. f.	167
Earthworks, Roman, near Chichester ...	X.	170
Easebourne Priory, east front ...	IX.	1
,, ,, church and cloisters	Ib.	27
,, ,, exterior of building ...	Ib.	30
,, ,, interior of building ...	Ib.	31
,, ,, bell at	Ib.	
Eastbourne, exterior of church	XIV. f.	127
,, interior of church	Ib. f.	129
,, old Parsonage	Ib.	127
,, vaulted cellar at	X.	184
East Grinstead, the old church	XX. f.	145
,, Sackville College ...	Ib. f.	155
,, ,, seal and arms of	XXII.	225
East Hoathly Church, doorway in ...	III.	223
,, pillar *piscina* in ...	VIII.	272
,, astronomical device at ...	IV.	270
East Mascalls	IX.	324
Echingham, arms of (2)	VI. f.	77
,, seal of	XXX.	145
,, Church, ground-plan of ...	IX.	348

	Vol.	Page
Echingham, Church, north-east view ...	IX. f.	343
„ „ section of	Ib. f.	348
„ „ chancel stall ...	Ib. f.	351
„ „ font of	Ib.	
„ „ vane with Echingham arms	Ib.	349
Edward the Confessor, coins of ...	I.	39
Effigy (see Dalyngrugge, Lewes, Horsted Keynes).		
Egyptian angel	VII. (app.)	26
„ arch	VIII. f.	281
Elizabeth, prayer-book of Queen ...	Ib.	225
„ touchpiece of Queen ...	XXV.	206
Eridge Green, banded cannon at... ...	II. f.	217
Escutcheon, armorial (for harness) ...	IX.	373
Eu, seal of Earl of	XIII. f.	133
Eversfield, arms of	VI. f.	76
Execution, woodcut of...	XXIV.	65

F.

Fagg, arms of	V.	26
Findon Church	XXVI. f.	247
„ Place Manor House, ...	Ib. f.	219
„ „ antiquities found at ...	XXV.	233
Fitzalan Chapel, Arundel	XXX. f.	37
Fletching Church, plan of	IV. f.	231
„ „ section of interior ...	Ib. f.	237
„ „ *piscina*	Ib.	240
„ „ carved pulpit... ...	Ib.	234
„ „ monumental slab ...	Ib.	233
Flint implements XIX. f. 52, XXIV. f. 157, XXVII. f.		177
Framfield Church, north chantry of ...	IV. f.	291
„ „ initials in	Ib.	297
French, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Friary, Chichester	XXX.	147
Friston (see Crowlink).		
Fuller, arms of	XXV.	102

G.

	Vol.	Page
Gage, arms of	XXIV.	12
Galloway, token of Ambrose ...	... XI.	171
Gilderidge, arms of	... VI. f.	77
Glass, vessels of Roman ...	... X.	173
„ vessel	...XXII.	58
Glynde Church, view of ...	... XX.	81
„ „ ground plans of...	... Ib.	80
„ gateway at	V. 92, XX. f.	73
„ the Caburn	... XX. f.	57
„ old houses, ...	... Ib. f.	74
„ iron knives found at ...	... Ib. f.	54
„ vase found near ...	XXIII. f.	82
„ archway at	... Ib. f.	73
Glyndebourne	... Ib. f.	64
Goddard's Green, bay-window at	XXVII.	184
Goring, arms of ...	V. 27, VI. f. 77,XXIV.	4
Gounter, tomb of Hugh, and wife	XXIII. f.	1
Gravetye	... X. f.	166
Grey, seal of Lady Jane ...	... IV.	313

H.

Halland House	... XI.	220
Halnaker, Bonvilles of (see Bonville).		
Hammer-post, Buxted	... II.	208
„ head, ancient... ...	XVIII.	195
Hamon, slab to, at Rye ...	... XIII f.	280
Hampden, portrait of John ...	... XX. f.	69
Hamsey Church, de Say tomb ...	...XVII.	95
Handpost, ancient	... X.	182
Hardham, Priory Chapel, ground plan of	XVIII. f.	55
„ „ exterior ...	XI.	3
„ „ E. end of interior	Ib. f.	115
„ „ W. end of ditto	Ib.	
„ culvert at	Ib.	134
„ sepulchral vessels found at ...	Ib. f.	138
„ Roman urn found at ...	Ib.	

	Vol.	Page
Hardham, plan of Romano-British cemetery at	XVI. f.	52
„ grave on ditto	Ib.	53
„ sandal found in grave ...	Ib.	54
„ wine-funnel	Ib.	56
„ pottery found at (2)	Ib. f.	57
„ vases found at	Ib.	58
Harrison, arms of	VII.	132
Harting (see South Harting)		
Hastings, common seal of Port of ...	I. f.	16
„ Collegiate Church of St. Mary...	XIII.	153
„ seals „ „ ...	Ib. f.	133
„ seal of Priory	Ib.	179
„ Old Townhall and Courthouse street	XIV. f.	67
„ remains of hospital ...	Ib.	
„ Harbour, plan of old	Ib.	94
„ house at eastern entrance of ...	Ib. f.	106
„ Pelham house	Ib. f.	107
„ Mrs. Shovell's house	Ib.	
„ Salmon's house	Ib.	108
„ two old houses in All Saints' St.	Ib.	
„ Mrs. Boadle's house	Ib.	110
„ pottery made at	XI.	230
„ pottery, mediæval, found at	XII.	268, 269
„ ancient pottery figure...	XVIII.	190
„ arrow-head found at ...	... XIII.	309
„ worked flints found near	... XIX. f.	53
„ shaft and arch of crypt at	... XIV.	66
„ merchant's marks at ...	... Ib.	102
„ map of (1746) ...	... XII. f.	196
„ bailiff's seal of ...	...XVII.	65
„ field of the battle of ...	... VI. f.	15
„ de, figure of ...	... XXX.	141
Helmets, chronological series of...	... XXV. f.	10
Henfield Church, bracket in ...	...XXIII. f.	213
Henry VII., arms of	Ib.	44
Heronry (see Windmill Hill).		
Hickstead Place	Ib. f.	43
„ arms of Henry VII.	Ib.	44
Hill's Place	V.	87

	Vol.	Page
Hodgson, arms of	IV. f.	291
Hollington, Grove House	XXI. f.	149
Holman, arms of	XXV.	105
Holmesdale	XI.	9
Holmeshurst (see Burwash).		
Holmstreet, Pulborough, supposed mausoleum at	Ib.	141
Hoo, monument	VIII. f.	128
„ carved figure of	Ib.	129
„ seal of William de	Ib.	106
„ seal of Thomas de	Ib.	126
Horsham, Hoo monument	Ib. f.	128
„ pottery found at	XX. f.	195
„ antiquities found at	Ib. f.	197
Horsted Keynes, effigy at	I.	128
Horsted Parva Church, incised slab.	XXVI. f.	216
„ arcade and ancient tomb ...	XXI. f.	197
Hove, tumulus at	IX.	120
Huntley, seal of Earl of	VIII.	328
Hurdis, arms of	VII.	134
Hurstmonceux Castle	IV. f. 169 f.	171
„ „ plan of ground floor	IV. f.	170
„ „ gateway	Ib. f.	172
„ „ south-west view ...	Ib. f.	173
„ „ interior of porter's lodge and gateway tower	Ib. f.	174
„ „ cloister court ...	Ib.	175
„ „ plan of first floor ...	Ib. f.	178
„ „ loophole in gateway ...	Ib. 197,	202
„ „ hall	Ib.	176
„ „ pantry court ...	Ib.	177
„ „ chapel	Ib.	180
„ „ interior of, E. side ...	Ib. f.	181
„ „ pump-court ...	Ib.	182
„ „ interior from N.E. ...	Ib. f.	183
„ „ kitchen	Ib.	184
„ Church...	Ib. f.	188
„ „ capitals	Ib.	190
„ „ Dacre monument ...	Ib. f.	191
„ „ font	Ib.	195

	Vol.	Page
Hurstmonceux Church, trefoiled aumbry ...	IV.	195
„ „ trefoil recess ...	Ib.	196
Hurstpierpoint, the old Church at ...	XI. f.	76
„ „ monuments in	Ib.	76, 77
„ Roman remains at ...	XIV.	179

I.

Iford, crucifix found at... ...	XVII.	245
„ Church...	XXIX. f.	149
„ bells	Ib.	
„ „ inscription on	Ib. f.	150
Iron andirons	II. 179, 180, 181, 188, 189, 190, 198, 199, f.	199
„ 'name-device,' Buxted	Ib.	184
„ chimney-backs ...	Ib. f. 188, f. 189, f. 217, XXIII. f.	119
„ monumental slabs... ...	II. f. 178, f.	200
„ mustard-mill	Ib.	179
„ relics of St. Dunstan	Ib.	214
„ knives (see Knives).		
Isfield Place, view of	XVIII.	124
„ part of ground-plan of	Ib.	125
„ Church, tomb of Sir J. Shurley ...	Ib.	130
Isted, arms of	IV. f.	291

J.

Jefferay, arms of	VI. f. 77, XIV. f.	233
„ monument to	XIV. f.	227

K.

Key, Roman	XXV.	231
Keymer, tiles found at	XVI.	128
Kingston Manor House, carved stone-work from ...	XXIX. f.	142
„ „ marble plaques from ...	Ib.	
„ Church	Ib. f.	150

	Vol.	Page
Kingston Church bells ...	XVI.	151
,, ,, inscription on	XXIX. f.	150
Knepp Castle, ruins of... ...	V.	143
Knife at Trinity College, Cambridge	VII.	216
Knives, iron	XX. f.	54

L.

Lamb, portrait of Mr. W. P. ...	XV. f.	188
Langford, urn found at ...	XXII.	64
Langton, tomb of Bishop ...	XXVIII. f.	43
'Lantern,' the (see Lewes).		
Laughton Church, doorway in ...	III.	222
,, Place, tower at ...	VII.	67
,, ,, turret window at	Ib.	72
,, ,, building at moat of	Ib.	68
,, ,, Pelham buckle on	Ib. 69, III.	228
,, ,, mouldings of cornice	VII.	71
Lepers' Hospital, charter of ...	XII. f.	114
Lewes, St. Nicholas' Hospital ...	XIII. f.	1
,, St. Peter's Church ...	Ib.	
,, inside of the West gate, S. side	Ib.	
,, ancient seal at ...	XXVI.	272
,, St. Ann's, font at ...	XIII.	5
,, map of (1775) ...	Ib. f.	45
,, Blunt's silver cup at ...	XXI.	107
,, Castle, gateway tower of...	VI. f.	126
,, sepulchral slab of marble	Ib.	264
,, window in keep... ...	XIII.	26
,, Priory, ground plan of ...	III. f.	185
,, ,, seals of	II. f. 19, f. 20, VIII. f.	327
,, ,, ground plan of "lantern" ...	VII.	151
,, ,, gold ring, with inscription and engraving ...	III.	210
,, ,, Norman relics of	VI. f. 259, f.	260
,, ,, Early English ditto ...	Ib. f.	262
,, ,, mediæval pottery found at ...	I.	45
,, ,, marble effigy found at ...	Ib.	43
,, ,, armorial escutcheons for harness of horses, found at	IX.	373

	Vol.	Page
Lewknor, arms of	III. 92, IX.	292
Ligula, Roman bronze	XXIV.	295
Lillywhite, cottage of	XXVIII. f.	59
Lindfield, old house at	... XI. f.	6
„ Church, mural painting in ...	II. f.	129
Lingfield Church, Surrey, sepulchral effigy from	... VIII.	343
Lordington House	... XXI. f.	73
„ „ staircase ...	... Ib. f.	88
Lower, portrait of Mr. M. A. ...	XXVII. f.	117
Ludlow label	XXVI.	155
Lumley Lord, Stanstead seat of	... V.	65
Lunsford, arms of	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	19
„ portrait of Sir Thomas	... XIX. f.	105
Luxford, arms of (2)	VI. f. 76, XXIV.	19
Lyminster, the Dragon-slayer's tomb	XVIII.	182
„ the knucker-hole ...	... XIX.	(end)

M.

Mace of St. Pancras Corporation (1689)	XXIV.	138
Malling (see South Malling).		
Maminot and Say, arms of	VI. f.	77
Mangnus, inscription to	XII. f.	133
'Mangonel'	V.	274
Mantelpiece ancient, Nineveh	XX.	190
„ (see Street).		
Maresfield, pottery found at	II.	173
Margesson, arms of	XXVI.	264
Markly (see Warbleton).		
Mascalls (see East Mascalls).		
Mausoleum at Pulborough	XI.	141
Mayfield, relics of St. Dunstan at ...	II.	214
„ Church, tower and porch of ...	XXI.	16
„ Palace (1847)	Ib. f.	1
„ „ doorway of hall porch ...	II.	235
„ „ doorways into	XXI.	6
„ „ corbels and diaper work in	II. 240, XXI.	7, Ib. f. 20
„ „ bay in	II.	237

	Vol.	Page
Mayfield Palace, view from the north ...	XXI. f.	20
,, ,, banqueting hall from east	Ib. f.	23
,, from west....	Ib.	
,, the Middle House	Ib.	15
Medalet, leaden	XXVI.	276
Merchants' marks at Hastings	XIV.	102
Michelham Priory (moat and gateway) ...	VI.	129
,, view under gateway ...	Ib.	154
,, south view	Ib.	155
,, broken arches	Ib.	
,, crypt vault	Ib.	157
,, arched passage ...	Ib.	
,, double chimney-piece in...	Ib.	163
,, seal of (see Seal).		
Miller, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Monogram (see Catacombs).		
Muntham	XXVII. f.	3
Mylward, arms of	XIV. f.	233

N.

Nail pick	V.	201
Necklace, ancient (see Crowlink).		
New Shoreham Church ...	XXVII. f.	75
,, seal of Hospital	Ib. f.	78
,, seal of Borough	Ib. f.	82
,, plan of harbour ...	Ib. f.	98
Newburgh, arms of	VI. f.	77
Newhaven Church	IX. f.	93
,, ,, east window of tower ...	Ib.	
,, ,, inside of belfry ...	Ib.	94
,, Harbour plan of	Ib. f.	99
,, Roman remains at	V. f.	263
Newton, arms of	IX.	339
Nineveh, mantelpiece	XX.	190
Northeye Chapel, carved stone	XIX.	5
,, ,, ,, mullions ...	Ib.	6
Noyes, arms of	IX.	340
Nutt, monument to Rev. J.	VI.	224
Nyland House	XII. f.	158

O.

	Vol.	Page
Ockenden House, Cuckfield	III. f.	117
Onyx cameo	XXV.	229
Ore, arms of	VI. f.	77
Ote Hall	XIX. f.	61
Otham (see Otteham).		
Otteham Abbey Chapel, south wall of interior	V. f.	155
„ shrine of St. Laurence at ...	Ib.	173
Ovingdean Church, ground plan of ...	XXI. f.	40
Oxenbridge, arms of	XXIV.	20

P.

Pagham harbour, coin found at	V.	206
Parham House	XXV. f.	1
Parker, arms of	VI. f.	77
Parwikinus, seal of	VIII.	334
Patera of Samian ware	XXII.	58
Paxhill	XI. f.	1
Pechell, arms of	XXVI.	148
Péchels, arms of de	Ib.	
„ portrait of Jean Orace de ...	Ib. f.	116
Peckham of Arches, arms of	IV. f.	291
Pelham, arms of ... III. 213, 221, VIII. 172, XXIV. 5		
„ buckle ... III. 216, 220, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, VII. 65, 69, VIII. 339		
„ „ and cross on fireback ...	XIII.	161
„ seal of Sir John	III.	220
Penhurst, arms of	VI. f.	76
Penkhurst, arms of	Ib.	
Pepplesham, arms of (see Arms).		
Peshale, seal of Richard de	X.	119
Petworth, market-place of (*temp.* Charles I.)	XIX. f.	134
„ house at	XIV. f.	19
„ nooks of old	XIX. f.	140
„ Mr. Daintrey's house at ...	XIV.	20
„ bracket at	XIX.	144
„ House old	XIV. f.	1

	Vol.	Page
Petworth, paintings on Ayre's ceiling at	XXIV.	118
,, ,, ...	Ib. f.	
,, ,,	Ib.	
,, ,,	Ib.	119
Pevensey, seal of	I. f.	16
,, leaden seal found at	V.	205
,, castle, east view of	VI. f.	265
,, ,, plan of	Ib. f.	274
,, ,, drain in	Ib.	277
,, ,, font in chapel of ...	Ib.	279
,, ,, *piscina* in chapel of ...	Ib.	280
Pierpoint, arms of	Ib. f.	77
Pillory at Rye	IX.	361
Pin, British brass	I.	55
Playsted, arms of	VI. f.	76
Plumpton Church, fresco on eastern face of east wall of nave	XX. f.	198
,, ditto, on western ditto ...	Ib. f.	201
Portslade Church, fresco in	Ib. f.	161
Possingworth (see Waldron).		
Pottery ancient, in form of animals ...	X. f.	195
,, figure	XVIII.	190
,, found at Stopham ...	XXVIII.	203
,, mediæval ... I. 45, XI. 230,	XX. f.	195
,, Roman ... II. 173, VIII. 289,	XXIX. f.	174
Poynings, view of (1780)	XV. f.	1
,, Church, from N.E.	Ib. f.	46
,, ,, ground plan of ...	Ib.	33
,, ,, east window of chancel	Ib.	41
,, ,, north window of north transept	Ib. f.	42
,, ,, tabernacle work in stone	Ib.	48
,, ,, monumental slab in south transept	Ib.	38
,, ,, Annunciation window in north transept ...	Ib. f.	45
,, ,, *piscina*, sedilia, and minor window of chancel ...	Ib. f.	44
,, ,, font	Ib.	45
,, manorial mansion	Ib.	49

	Vol.	Page
Poynings, arms of the Lords	XV.	14
Pulborough, barrow at...	IX.	111
„ foundation of wall at ...	Ib.	3
„ articles found in barrow ...	Ib.	117
„ mausoleum at (see Mausoleum).		
Punchbowl presented by Charles II.	XXIII. f.	12
Pynham (see de Calceto)		

Q.

Querns	XVIII.	63

R.

Racton House, hall of Old ...	XXIII. f.	16
Radmeld, arms of (see Arms).		
Randoll, arms of	VI. f.	76
Ridge, arms of	XXIX.	149
Ringmer, gold ring at	IX.	373
Riverhall, chimney back at	II. f.	188
Rivers, map of Sussex	XVI. f.	247
Robertsbridge Abbey, south-east view of ...	VIII.	146
„ „ exterior of chapel ...	Ib.	148
„ „ interior of chapel ...	Ib.	153
„ „ crypt	Ib.	145
„ „ ground plan of ...	Ib.	147
„ „ refectory	Ib.	164
„ „ recess in ditto ...	Ib.	166
„ „ bosses in ...	Ib.	141, 176
„ „ monumental slabs in	Ib.	172
„ „ Pelham arms at ...	Ib.	
„ „ armorial tile at ...	Ib.	173
„ „ angel with shield at...	Ib.	
„ „ seal of	Ib.	143
„ „ seal of Abbot of ...	Ib.	171
„ „ founder's seal ...	Ib.	156
Rodmell, burial in woollen at ...	XVIII.	192, 193
Roman cemetery at Densworth, plan of ...	X.	175
„ glass (see Glass).		
„ bronze *Ligula*	XXIV.	295

	Vol.	Page
Roman remains found at Newhaven ...	V. f.	263
„ urn	XI.	138
„ key	XXV.	231
„ way at Bignor, section of... ...	XI.	131
„ Villa at Bignor	XXX. f.	63
Romano-British cemetery (see Hardham).		
Rottingdean Church, carved bracket in ...	IX.	68
Roughey Chantry, carved figure in ...	VIII.	129
„ hammer-head from ...	XVIII.	195
Rumboldswyke Church, ground plan of ...	XXI. f.	40
„ urn from	XVII.	255
Rush candlestick	Ib.	188
Rusper Priory, west front of	V. f.	250
„ enamelled chalice of ...	IX. f.	303
„ figure of angel on ditto ...	Ib.	307
Rye, seal of	I. f. 16, XVII.	64
„ pillory and cucking stool at... ...	IX.	361
„ slab (see Hamon).		
„ leaden flagon at	XIII.	208
„ plan of Church and churchyard ...	Ib. f.	288
„ church, flying buttress at	XXII. f.	132
Ryman, arms of	XVIII. f.	80

S.

Sackville, arms of	VI. f. 77, XIV. f.	233
„ College	XX. f.	155
St. Croix (see de St. Croix).		
St. Leger, arms of	VI. f.	77
St. Leonards forest, flint implements from	XXVII. f.	177
St. Martin, seal of Alured de	VIII. f.	156
St. Pancras, (see Lewes Priory).		
„ mace of Corporation of (1689)	XXIV.	133
Samian ware, Patera of	XXII.	58
Say (see Maminot, and De Say).		
Scotney, seal of (see Seal).		
Scrase, arms of	VIII. 1, XXIV.	17
Seaford, seal of	I. f.	16
„ charter to Leper's Hospital at (see Leper's Hosp.)		

	Vol.	Page
Seaford, urns found at	VII.	74
„ Roman urn found at	IX.	368
„ ancient chimney-piece	VII.	127
„ Church	Ib. f.	114
„ „ ... sculptured capital in ...	Ib.	115
„ „ ... carving of St. Michael and dragon	Ib.	116
„ „ ancient crypt of... ...	Ib.	118
Seal, ancient found at Lewes ...	XXVI.	272
„ Brightford Hundred	V.	198
„ Calceto, de	XI.	107
„ Chapelle, William de la	II.	303
„ Chichester, Subdeanery	VIII.	329
„ St. Mary's Hospital at	II. 6, VIII.	330
„ Clympynge, Thomas de ...	...XVII.	192
„ Dene, Robert de	V.	157
„ East Grinstead	...XXII.	225
„ Eu, Earl of	XIII. f.	133
„ Grey, Lady Jane	IV.	313
„ Hastings, Port of	I.	16
„ „ bailiff of ...	...XVII.	65
„ „ Priory	XIII.	179
„ „ St. Mary's	Ib. f.	133
„ Hoo, Thomas de	VIII.	126
„ Hoo, William de	Ib.	106
„ Huntley, Earl of	Ib.	328
„ Lewes Priory ...	II. f. 19, f. 20, VIII. f.	327
„ Malling (see South Malling).		
„ Michelham Priory...	VI.	146
„ New Shoreham, Corporation of	XXVII. f.	82
„ „ Hospital of St. James at	Ib. f.	78
„ Parwikinus	VIII.	334
„ Pelham, Sir John	III.	220
„ Peshale, Richard de	X.	119
„ Pevensey	I. f.	16
„ Robertsbridge, Abbot of	VIII.	171
„ „ Abbey of	Ib.	143
„ Rye	I.	16
„ St. Martin, Alured de	VIII.	156

	Vol.	Page
Seal, Scotney	...XXX.	144
„ Seaford	... I. f.	16
„ Sele, Priors of	... X. f.	108
„ South Malling College ...	... VIII.	270
„ Winchelsea	... I. f.	16
Sedgwick Castle, plan of ...	... VIII.	39
„ „ wall of ...	... Ib.	40
Selden, arms of	XXVI.	266
„ miniature of John ...	... Ib.	265
Sele, seal of Priors of	... X. f.	108
Sepulchral vessels	I. 55, XI. f.	138
Sergison (and Warden) arms of ...	...XXV. f.	84
Sheephook, Pyecombe	...XIII.	236
Shelley, arms of	XXIV.	9
„ monument to Sir William	XXVI.	215
Sherborne, Bp., tomb of ...	... XXX. f.	38
Sherley (see Shirley).		
Shirley, arms of	V. 7, XIV. f.	233
„ effigy of Sir Richard ...	... V.	13
Shoreham (see New Shoreham).		
Shovelstrode, arms of (see Arms).		
Shurley, tomb of Sir John ...	XVIII.	130
Singleton, implement found at ...	... XVI.	300
Slaugham, "Benfield" in ...	... X.	160
„ Place, from east ...	... Ib. f.	160
„ „ north front	... Ib. f.	165
„ „ west arch	... Ib. f.	161
„ „ carved staircase	... Ib. f.	163
„ „ carving of dog's head	Ib.	162
„ „ „ of lion's head	Ib.	163
„ Church, mural paintings at	... XIII. f.	237
„ „ ditto, ditto ...	... Ib. f.	238
Slindon Church, ground plan &c.	... XIX. f.	127
Sluice, map of the liberty of ...	... Ib. f.	32
Smugglers, hanging of Sussex ...	... X.	94
South Bersted Church, parish chest in	...XXIV. f.	179
„ „ incised stone in tower of ...	... Ib.	170
South Harting Church ...	XXVIII. f.	110

	Vol.	Page
South Malling College, ruins	V.	140
,, ,, Tudor arch in kitchen	Ib.	141
,, ,, seal	VIII.	270
Southover Priory	IX.	336
Springett, monument to Sir William ...	XX. f.	44
Stanestreet and causeway, map of part of...	XI. f.	127
Stanstead, in Stoughton	V.	65
Stapley, arms of	IV. f.	291
Stedham Church, mural paintings in ...	Ib. f.	1, f. 19
,, stone carvings in ...	Ib. f.	20
Steyning Church, interior of	XXII. f.	2
,, ,, capital in	V.	120
,, old schoolhouse at	Ib.	126
,, coin minted at	IX.	369
,, device in	XVI.	238
Stone, arms of	IV. f.	291
Stopham, arms of	VI. f.	76
,, pottery found at ...	XXVIII.	203
,, Church	XXVII. f.	60
,, ,, window of	Ib. f.	62
,, House, east front of	Ib. f.	37
,, Manor-house	Ib. f.	59
,, bridge	Ib. f.	60
Storrington Downs (see Urn).		
Street (or Streat) Place, interior of room...	IV. f.	93
,, door of room	Ib. f.	94
,, view of	XXV. f.	126
,, stone mantelpiece	Ib. f.	127
Stylus	II.	174
Sussex, arms of	XXIV.	24
Sutton Hurst, chimney-back at	II. f.	217
Swanborough manor-house ...	XXIX. f.	114
,, ,, roof ...	Ib.	138
,, ,, gateway ...	Ib.	139
,, ,, newel staircase	Ib.	140
,, ,, arches of doorways ...	Ib.	
,, spear-heads and celt from	Ib.	134
,, fibula and carved stonework from ...	Ib.	

	Vol.	Page
Swanborough, facsimile of Domesday relating to ...	XXIX. f.	135

T.

Tablet, ancient	VII. (app.)	27
Tanners (see Waldron).		
Tarring, West, old house in ...	XXX.	198
Thundridge, Pelham buckle at ...	VII.	65
Ticehurst Church, brass in ...	VIII. f.	17
Tiles, Sussex III. f. 238-9, XI. 130, XVI. 128, XXI. f.		33
Tokens, tradesmen's	XI.	171
Tongue-scraper	V.	201
Torel, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Touchpiece of Queen Elizabeth ...	XXV.	206
Trug, Sussex	XIII.	212
Turner, arms of	XXV. f.	217
„ portrait of Rev. E. ...	Ib.	i

U.

Uckfield, the old bridge ...	XII. f.	1
„ the old church ...	Ib. f.	8
„ north end of cell ...	Ib.	9
„ south end of cell ...	Ib.	10
Up-Park	XXVIII. f.	99
Uriconium, comb at	XXII.	60
Urns from Alfriston	II.	270
„ from Hardham	XI.	138
„ found at Seaford	VII. 74, IX.	368
„ from Bormer	XVIII.	65
Urn, British, at Storrington ...	I.	55
„ found at Langford ...	XXII.	64
„ from Rumboldswyke ...	XVII.	255

V.

Vase found near Glynde ...	XXIII. f.	82
Vases, two earthen	X.	177
Venus Room, Bignor (see Bignor).		

	Vol.	Page
Verdley Castle, ground plan	XII. f.	265
Vere de, arms of	VI. f.	77
Vermandois (see Arms).		
Vinall, arms of	XXIX.	146
Virius, coin of	IX.	370

W.

Wadhurst, andiron at	II. f.	199
Wakeherst, brass to Richard and Elizabeth	Ib. f.	311
Wakehurst Place, west front	X. f.	158
„ „ hall and staircase ...	Ib. f.	157
„ „ south front	Ib.	155
Waldron, Tanners and Possingworth at ...	XIII. f.	80
„ Pelham arms at	III.	221
Warbleton Church, brass at	II. f.	307
„ „ plan of and earthworks	XVII. f.	167
„ „ door in tower ...	Ib. f.	166
„ „ old chest	Ib. f.	167
„ Priory	XIII. f.	160
„ „ doorway in	Ib.	162
„ „ Pelham buckle and cross at	Ib.	161
„ „ sepulchral slab at Marklye	XVI.	296
Warden (see Sergison).		
Wardeux (see Arms).		
Warnett, arms of	VI. f.	77
„ of Hempstead, arms of ...	IV. f.	291
Warren de, arms of	VI. f.	77
Warrenne de, badge of... ...	XVIII.	70
Wartling Church, Pelham badge on ...	III.	227
West, arms of	XXIV.	10
„ badges of	Ib.	11
West Blatchington Church	VIII.	4, 13
Westbourne Church	XXII. f.	77
Westdean Church	III. f.	16
„ „ plan of	Ib.	
„ „ windows in	Ib.	
„ „ mural canopy in ...	Ib. f.	17
„ „ arch and font in ...	Ib.	

	Vol.	Page
Westdean Rectory, plan of	III. f.	13
„ „ north-east view of ...	Ib.	
„ „ south-west view of ...	Ib.	
„ „ interior of	Ib. f.	14
„ „ windows, &c., in ...	Ib.	
West Grinstead Church	XXII. f.	7
„ Old Place House ...	Ib. f.	10
West Hampnett Church, ground plan of ...	XXI. f.	40
„ „ chancel arch of ...	Ib. f.	33
„ „ Roman tile ...	Ib.	
„ cottage of Lillywhite at	Ib. XXVIII. f.	19
Westmeston Church, mural paintings in—		
(1) Western face of eastern wall of nave	XVI. f.	1
(2) Demoniacal (?) figure	Ib.	3
(3) Our Lord and SS. Peter and Paul	Ib. f.	6
(4) Agnus bearing cross	Ib. f.	8
(5) Scourging of Christ	Ib.	
(6) Adoration of Magi	Ib. f.	9
(7) Dation	Ib. f.	10
(8) A bier	Ib. f.	15
Weston (see Wiston).		
Whetstone, ancient	VII. (app.)	52
Wilberforce, grave of Bishop ...	XXIX. f.	64
Willard, arms of	XIV. f.	233
Willingdon, leaden coffer found at ...	I.	160
Wilmington, British antiquities found at ...	XIV. f.	171
„ Church	IV. f.	60
„ „ plan of	Ib.	
„ „ arches and window in	Ib. &	60
„ Giant IV. 63, XXVI. 97, 102, 110,		112
„ Priory	XXVI.	108
„ „ east view of... ...	IV. f.	62
„ „ gateway of	Ib.	
„ „ groined room in ...	Ib.	
„ yew tree at	Ib.	66
Wilye, arms of (see Arms).		
Windmill hill, heronry at ...	XXVII. f.	110
Winchelsea, seal of	I. f.	16

	Vol.	Page
Wisborough Green Church, mural painting in ...	XXII. f.	134
„ „ plan of position of ditto ...	Ib.	144
Wiston, arms of	V. 2. VI. f.	76
„ plan of Roman building at ...	II.	313
„ Church, effigy in	V.	6
„ „ Shirley effigy in ...	Ib.	13
„ House (*temp.* Charles I.) ...	Ib. f.	1
„ (by Hollar)	Ib. f.	14
„ (1835)	Ib.	1
Wistoneston (see Wiston).		
Wivelsfield Church, ground plan...	...XXII. f.	50
„ „ examples of styles ...	Ib. f.	53
Woollen, burial in	XVIII.	192-3
Worth	VIII. f.	235
„ chimney back at	II. f.	189
„ Church, ground plan of	Ib. f.	241
„ interior of	Ib.	
„ chancel arch of	Ib.	
„ font of	Ib.	244
„ pilasters of	Ib.	239
Wybarne, brass to John	Ib. f.	17

Y.

Yainville Church (Normandy)	IX. f.	92

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MAPS.

(Pocket) of Sussex and Hastings.
Dorsetshire: its Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish Vestiges. By Charles Warne, F.S.A.

The Catalogue of the Library to the year 1877 *was published in Vol.* XXVII. 212.

ROBERT CROSSKEY,
Hon. Curator and Librarian.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

No. 1.

The Lavingtons.

(*See* VOL. XXIX., *pp*, 49, 60.)

I am obliged to Mr. Elwes, both for the courteous manner in which he has referred to my having pointed out the error, which he and other Sussex Archæologists had fallen into respecting the Hundred in which Barlavington is situated, and for his having corrected it in the Addenda to his "Castles of Western Sussex;"[1] and also for his drawing my attention to the fact, that Henry Garton was M.P. for Arundel in 1640, and not in 1670, as stated by me;[2] as he died in 1641. I have ascertained from the Return of Members of Parliament ordered to be printed by the House of Commons 1 March, 1878, that Mr. Elwes is quite right in this. Mr. Garton was succeeded by John Downe, Esq. I have no doubt, as Mr. Elwes suggests, it was an error of the Press, the figure 4 being easily mistaken for that of 7 in rapid printing.

Mr. Elwes has expressed surprise at my "having omitted all mention of Garton Orme, M.P. for Arundel from 1741 to 1754." Mr. Elwes will pardon me for remarking, that both Horsfield and Dallaway say he was M.P. for Arundel for a longer period than that, viz., from 1739 to 1754, although, as the Parliamentary Return of members hitherto published does not as yet come down as far as 1739, it is true I cannot verify their assertion by that *indisputable* authority, and I did not pretend to give a genealogical table of the Garton family, or a list of their honours. I find, however, that I *have* fallen into an error (being misled by the way in which Dallaway's table is arranged), by naming Garton Orme's brother Robert Orme, instead of himself, as the father of Charlotte married to Richard Bettesworth, and the passage therefore in XXIX., S. A. C., p. 60, beginning "The Mr. Sargent," should stand thus—

> "The Mr. Sargent who built this house became possessed of this manor in right of his wife, having married Charlotte Bettesworth, whose father Richard Bettesworth, of Petworth, had married Charlotte Orme, daughter and heir of *Garton Orme*, Esq., M.P. for Arundel, 1739-1754, which *Garton Orme* was a son of Robert Orme, of Woollavington, whose father, Robert Orme, of Peterborough, had married Mary Garton, the daughter and heir of Henry Garton, Esq., M.P. for Arundel 1640, and the direct male descendant of Giles Garton, the original purchaser of the estate."

THOMAS DEBARY.

[1] See p. 282.

[2] XXIX., S. A. C., 60.

No. 2.

William Penn—The Irelands of Highfure—The Hearth Tax.

Nov. 21st, 1878. A beautiful hunting morning. The meet, Broadford Bridge. Lord Leconfield's hounds, and a large field. Found at Woods Hill Rough, and had a most excellent run. On coming to a check during the run, I met Mr. George Ireland, of Highfure, Billingshurst. A conversation took place—how it originated it is difficult to say—but Mr. Ireland informed me how long his family had been at Highfure, and how his ancestors had paid the Hearth Tax, for which he produced some curious old receipts, of which the following are copies, as far as they can be deciphered.

" Sussex ffebruary the 27 1600 & seventy one Received of Henry Hussey (?) the sum of ffouer shillings in full for two years duty for one (?) fire hearths (*sic*) in the seyd house due and ended at Michaelmass last past I say received by mee Anthony Soule (?) (Collector)"	s 4 „ 0 „ 0

"March the 3d 1600 & eighty Received of Mor: (Maurice ?) Ireland the sum of three shillings in full for one half years duty for three fire-hearths in his house in Fewr due & ended at Michaelmas last past I say received by ——— John Young, Collector."	s 3

Mr. Ireland also produced the following receipt:—

" June ye 5 day 1691 Then received of Mouris (?) Iearland for sumeners the sum of Seven Shelings and to penc being the second payment of his quartrly tax aseased for thaieres maigyesties hnes (highness?) I say receved by me Jesse Gray Colietor"	£ s. d. 0. 7. 2

The tax on fire hearths in 1672 produced £170000.
ditto 1689 £245000.

He also informed me of the burial place of William Penn's daughter, and I think the information may be worthy of a place amongst "Notes

and Queries," in this year's volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections."

William Penn's connection with Sussex commenced in 1676, when, according to Cartwright, Warminghurst was sold to him. He married in 1672, before he bought Warminghurst, Gulielma Maria, the daughter of Sir William Springett, who was killed at the Siege of Bramber. A daughter of Penn was buried in the Friends' meeting house, still in existence in a bye-lane near Conyhurst Common, in the parish of Thakeham, and the grave can be pointed out. Penn always attended service in this chapel, which is still conducted by the Society of Friends, and there is a congregation of about 70 every Sunday.

Warminghurst was sold in 1644, by Sir Thomas Haselrige and Sir Thomas Williamson and their wives, to Henry Bigland, of Gray's Inn, Esq., by whom it was sold in 1676 to William Penn, Esq. In this deed he covenants to secure the premises discharged of all manner of tythes other than a yearly payment of 2d per acre due and payable by custom as a modus to his Rector. In 1702 Wm. Penn, Esq., sold them to James Butler, Esq., in whose family they continued till 1789, when they were allotted to Ann Jemima, eldest daughter of James Butler, Esq., wife of Rev. Robert Clough, by whom they were sold in 1805 to Charles, late Duke of Norfolk, and now form a part of the settled estates of the dukedom.

Mr. George Ireland's family have been settled at Highfure more or less since the year 1680. That they were there in 1680 is shown by the accompanying Hearth Tax receipts, though, as it will be seen, it was sold, and purchased by Thomas Cragg, whose daughter marrying Thos. Ireland, it came into the Ireland family again.

Maurice Ireland, of Fure, lived there in 1680; he had an only daughter Mary, who married William Stenning, at whose death Fure was sold, and purchased by Thomas Cragg, whose only daughter marrying Thomas Ireland, the property reverted to the Ireland family. John Ireland, brother of the above-named Maurice, lived at Garlands, in the parish of Rudgwick, and had a son Maurice, of Rudgwick, whose son Henry, of Rudgwick, had a son Thomas, who married Miss Cragg, and so became possessor of Highfure; their son Thomas, of Highfure, was father of the present George Ireland, and four other sons.

The following are Sir W. Blackstone's and Lord Macaulay's accounts of the Hearth Tax:—

> "A seventh head of the Royal Revenue is the Inhabited House Duty. As early as the Conquest, mention is made in Domesday Book of fumage or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings, which were paid by custom to the King for every chimney in the house, and we read that Edward the Black Prince, soon after his successes in France, in imitation of the English custom, imposed a tax of a florin upon every hearth in his French dominions. But the first Parliamentary establishment of it in England was by statute 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 10, whereby a hereditary revenue of 2s. for every hearth in all houses paying to church and poor, was granted to the King for ever. And by subsequent statutes for the more

regular assessment of this tax the constable and two other substantial inhabitants of the parish, to be appointed yearly, or the surveyor appointed by the Crown, together with such constable or public officer, were, once in every year, empowered to view the inside of every house in the parish. But, upon the Revolution, by statute (1 Wm. and M., St. 1, c. 10) hearth-money was declared to be, 'not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people, exposing every man's house to be entered into and searched at pleasure by persons unknown to him; and therefore to erect a lasting monument of their Majesties' goodness in every house in the kingdom, the duty of hearth-money was taken away and abolished.' This monument of goodness remains among us to this day; but the prospect of it was somewhat darkened when, in six years afterwards, by statute 7 Wm. III. c. 18, a tax was laid upon all houses, except cottages, of 2s., subsequently advanced to 3s. per annum, and a tax also upon all windows, if they exceeded nine, in such house."[3]

"The most important head of receipt was the excise, which, in the last year of the reign of Charles, produced five hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds, clear of all deductions. The net proceeds of the Customs amounted in the same year to five hundred and thirty thousand pounds. These burdens did not lie very heavy on the nation. The tax on chimneys, though less productive, raised far louder murmurs. The discontent excited by direct imposts is, indeed, almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer; and the tax on chimneys was, even among direct imposts, peculiarly odious: for it could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits; and of such visits the English have always been impatient to a degree, which the people of other countries can but faintly conceive. The poorer householders were frequently unable to pay their hearth-money to the day. When this happened, their furniture was distrained without mercy; for the tax was farmed, and a farmer of taxes is, of all creditors, proverbially the most rapacious. The collectors were loudly accused of performing their unpopular duty with harshness and insolence. It was said that, as soon as they appeared at the threshold of a cottage, the children began to wail, and the old women ran to hide their earthenware. Nay, the single bed of a poor family had sometimes been carried away and sold. The net annual receipt from this tax was two hundred thousand pounds.

There are, in the Pepysian Library, some ballads of that age on the chimney money. I will give a specimen or two:—

"The good old dames, whenever they the chimney-man espied,
Unto their nooks they haste away, their pots and pipkins hide.
There is not one old dame in ten, and search the nation through,
But, if you talk of chimney men, will spare a curse or two."

[3] 'Commentaries,' Vol. i., p. 289.

Again—

> "Like plundering soldiers they'd enter the door,
> And make a distress on the goods of the poor,
> While frighted poor children distractedly cried;
> This nothing abated their insolent pride."

In the British Museum there are doggerel verses composed on the same subject and in the same spirit:—

> "Or, if through poverty it be not paid,
> For cruelty to tear away the single bed,
> On which the poor man rests his weary head,
> At once deprives him of his rest and bread."

I take this opportunity, the first which occurs, of acknowledging most gratefully the kind and liberal manner in which the Master and Vice-Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, gave me access to the valuable collections of Pepys."[4]

The rate of the house duty imposed in 1695 was frequently changed, till its repeal by 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 19. It was re-imposed as a substitute for the Window-tax in 1851, which was then abolished.

WALTER B. BARTTELOT.

No. 3.

Hardham's Will.

(See Suprà p. 155, note 11.)

THE
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
OF
MR. JOHN HARDHAM, &c.

In the Name of God, Amen.

I John Hardham, of the parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street, London, Tobacconist and Snuff Merchant, being sound and perfect in my mind and memory, and therefore willing at this time to dispose of my affairs in the best manner I am able, according to the dictates of my own heart, and best judgement, do make and constitute this my Last Will and Testament, written with my own hand (tho' not like the common scrawl that I used in Trade and in my Letters), in manner and form following:

And, first, I resign my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, and through his mercy hope Forgiveness of my Sins and eternal Life; as to all my worldly Estates of which I shall die possessed I dispose of the same in the following manner.

Imprimis, I will that all my Debts and Funeral expences shall be fully and faithfully paid and satisfied by my Trustees, herein after mentioned.

Item, I do hereby give and devise, and bequeath all my money in the

[4] "History of England," Vol. i., p. 287.

Stocks, unto my Trustees in Trust for Mary Binmore, herein after mentioned.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear Friends as follows; To Peckham Williams, Esq., of Chichester, Paul Whitehead, Esq., of Twickenham Common, Middlesex, David Garrick, Esq. the famous Actor, John Covert, Esq., of Chichester, or Densworth, John Baker, Esq, at Horsham, Sussex, Joseph Baker, Surgeon, at Chichester, Capt. William Clowdesly, at East Moulsy, Surrey, Thomas Hodgkin, Sen., my Tobacco Broker, Richard Willis, my Stock Broker, William Cooper Keating, of Ludgate Street, and to each and every one of them a Legacy of Ten Guineas; and to Elizabeth, Mary Powlet, Anna Maria and Mary Ann Drinkwater, the four youngest Daughters of Woodroff and Ann Drinkwater, of Chichester, to each and every one of them, a Legacy of Five Guineas to buy Mourning.

Item, I give to William Webb, of the Excise Office, London, and son to William Webb, Wine Merchant at Chichester, James Hodgkin, son of the said Thomas Hodgkin, of Watlin-Street, London, and Joseph Baker, son of Joseph Baker, of Chichester, to each and every one of them, a Legacy of Thirty Guineas for their trouble in the execution of the Trust hereafter in them reposed. Also I give and bequeath unto the said William Webb, James Hodgkin, and Joseph Baker, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such survivors, all my Plate, Jewels, Rings, Pictures, China, Beds, Linen, Household Goods, Cloaths, Harpsichord, and all my Furniture of what kind or nature whatsoever, and all my Implements of Household, and all the rest and Residue of my Estate, of what kind whatsoever and wheresoever upon this special trust and confidence that they my said Trustees and the survivor and survivors of them, and Executors and Administrators of such survivor, do and shall with all convenient speed after my death, sell and dispose of all my Stock in Trade, and all my Furniture, except such part of it as the said Mary Binmore shall think proper to keep for her own use; yet it is my Will that she shall keep all the Household Goods, of what kind or nature soever, if it is her pleasure so to do, as my Jewels, Plate, &c., above mentioned; but if 'tis her pleasure to sell part or every thing that belonged to me, then and in that case my Will is, that every thing that was mine be sold off for the best and utmost price and prices that can or may be had or gotten for the same; but by no means to hurry on the Sale to the disadvantage of the Estate; and also collect, receive, and get in all my outstanding Debts, whether secured by Bonds, Notes of hand, or otherwise, and the Money arising therefrom, and also all my ready Money and book Debts remaining, after paying off my just Debts, Legacies, and Funeral expenses, for which my Will is that no more be expended than Ten Pounds (I pray that my Trustees do most strictly observe this Circumstance, for none but vain Fools spend more); and the cost and charges of my Trustees, in proving this my Will, and other incidental charges attending the same, to invest and lay out in the purchase of Government Securities, but in particular in the reduced Three per Cents. Bank Annuities, where now it lays in my Name this day, January the 20th, 1772, the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Five Hundred Pounds in the Names of them the said William

Webb, James Hodgkin, and Joseph Baker, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such survivor, upon this special trust and confidence that they my said Trustees and the survivors of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such survivor do pay and apply the Dividends, Interest and Produce, half-yearly arising and accruing from the said Government Securities so to be purchased as aforesaid, and that I am intitled to at the time of my death, unto my Housekeeper Mary Binmore, now the wife of William Dewick Binmore, which said Mary Binmore is now and hath for many years been called and known in my House by the name of Nanny, for and during the term of her natural life, for her sole and seperate use; and not to be subject and any way liable to the Debts, Engagements, or Controul of the said William Dewick Binmore, her said Husband, and for which her receipt alone shall be a sufficient discharge to my said Trustees; and from and after the death of the said Mary Binmore my Will and mind is, and I direct my said Trustees, and the survivor or survivors of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such survivor, by and out of the said Dividends, Interest, and Produce, half-yearly arising from the said Government Securities, to pay to John Elliott of Phillip Lane, near Wood-Street, London, Jeweller, the sum of Fifteen Pounds every half-yearly payment during the term of his natural life; and unto Dorothy Rion, Wife to Captain Stephen Rion, now of Welbeck-street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, London, the like sum of Fifteen Pounds every half-year during the term of her natural life, the payment thereof to begin and be made at the end of the first six months next after the death of the said Stephen Rion, her present husband; and after the death of the said Mary Binmore I give to Milly Beck, Spinster, now at Francis Bowis in Little-Windsor Court, near the new Church in the Strand, London, the sum of Fifteen Pounds every half year during her natural life, and subject and chargeable with the said several half-yearly payments. I direct my said Trustees, and the survivors of them, and the Administrators of such survivors, and the Executors and Administrators of such survivor to pay the said Dividends, Interest, and Produce, half-yearly, arising from the said Government Securities, after the death of the said Mary Binmore to John Condell, now box-keeper at Covent Garden Theatre, for and during the term of his natural life; and from and after his death, or if he should die in the lifetime of the said Mary Binmore, then upon the decease of the survivor of them the said Mary Binmore and John Condell, I do hereby order and direct that my said Trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such survivor to assign and transfer all the Government Securities except so much as will constitute a Fund sufficient to discharge the several Annuities payable every half year hereinbefore mentioned, ordered and directed to be paid: and after the death of the said Mary Binmore and John Condell I hereby give and bequeath the Interest only of the Fifteen Thousand Fife Hundred Pounds now in the said Three per Cents. Bank Annuities as well as all the rest of my Estates that shall be found in the same Stock at the time of my death, as well as all the rest of my Estates when they are collected together, my Will

is, that every thing of Monies and Effects, of what nature soever, be disposed of, and, as I have said, put into the said Fund; and I give the Interest only, (mark me) the Interest only, for the principal is to remain in the said Fund for ever, to the Guardians or Trustees for their time being of the Poor House belonging to the City of Chichester in Sussex, to ease the inhabitants of the said City in their poors' rate for ever, and that part of the Pancrass that belongs to the said City; but my Will is, as I have said that the Trustees shall leavē a sufficient Fund for the payment of the said Annuities; and my Will is, that my Trustrees do invest all my Estates that I shall die possessed of into the said Fund; and the Interest of the whole, when all is collected together, to be paid to the said Mary Binmore during her natural life; and after her death, to the said John Condell; provided nevertheless, and my Will and mind farther is, that if the said Mary Binmore shall marry a second Husband, then and in that case, and from and immediately after such second marriage, the payments of all the said Dividends, Interest and produce of the said Government Securities, as well as those that shall be due at the time of such marriage, as any future payments thereof shall cease, and be no longer paid to her the said Mary Binmore, but that the same shall then and from henceforth vest in and be paid and payable to and unto the said John Condell; and my Will and mind farther is, that my said Trustees do collect in all my outstanding Debts as soon as they can, but not to oppress the poor; and as fast as they collect them in to buy Stock into the said Fund aforesaid and in no other Fund, being confident that that Stock will never be lower than Three per Cent. as it now is: And 'tis my Will that my Trustees do sell my Bridge Bonds; I have six which cost me 600£, and pays Four per Cent. and put the Money into the above Fund to save my Trustees some trouble in collecting in my Dividends in April and October, the two half-yearly payments, as when all my Estates are in one Fund it will save the Guardians and Trustees of the Poor House, of the said City of Chichester, a great deal of trouble; and when it is all collected together there will not be any trouble in receiving the said Dividends. In all my former Wills I gave my Estates to my brother-in-law, Thomas Ludgater; but as he is now grown old (about 74), and as he have no Child, and a plenty of Fortune, I thought it best to leave it as I have done, for now it will be a benefit to the said City for ever; or if I had disposed of in Legacies in a few years the whole would have been annihilated and come to nothing. And lastly, I do hereby make, constitute and appoint the said William Webb, James Hodgkin, and Joseph Baker, joint Executors of this my last Will and Testament, revoking all former Wills by me made. For witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this sixth day of February, in the Year of our Lord, 1772.

JOHN HARDHAM (L. S.)

Singed, Sealed, Published, and declared by the said Testator as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our Names as Winesses hereof and hereunto in the presence of the said Testator. (N.B.—Some Interlineations).

Witnesses.—WILLIAM CLARE,
THOMAS MONKLAND,
JAMES PEENE.

N.B.—William Clare, Haberdasher, Thomas Monkland, Tinman, both opposite Bridge Lane, Fleet-Street, James Peene now lives with me, a son of Henry Peene, of Canterbury.

Proved at London the 3d of October, 1772, before the Worshipful Andrew Coltee Ducarel, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of William Webb and James Hodgkin, two of the Executors named in the said Will, to whom Administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer (power reserved to make the like grant to Joseph Baker, the other Executor, named in the said Will), when he shall apply for the same.

JOHN STEVENS,
G. GOSTLING,
HENRY STEVENS, Senr. } Deputy Registers (*sic*).

F. H. ARNOLD.

No. 4.

A Shoreham "Scare."

1715. *Lre Abt a Sermon on Hereditary Right.*—Such is the endorsement, in faded ink, upon the letter printed below. Whether the letter itself ever saw the light in "ye News-Letter," to "ye Author" of which it is addressed, is a question that cannot now be easily answered. But the document, which is evidently a genuine and original one, penned at the date which it bears, deserves a permanent abiding place in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, not only as a racy composition, but also as a sample of the "feelers" thrown out by the industrious emissaries of Jacobitism, who doubtlessly left no stone unturned in their endeavours to induce the English people to forswear their allegiance to the house of Hanover, then so recently seated upon the throne. The document, with some slight variations in, and additions to the comments, is here reprinted from "Notes and Queries," of 5 April, 1879.

"To ye Author of ye News-Letter.
Shoram in Sussex, March ye 1st, 1715/16.

"On Sunday 7 night happend here a very comical Scene, wch I can't forbear com'unicateing to you, wch was thus. A Jolly Dispencer of ye Word desired our Minister of ye Gospel to lend him his Pulpit that morning, wch was granted; and being mounted therein, took his Texts out of S. Matt. xxi. 38, 39, Mark xii. 7, 8, Luke xx. 14, 15, wch surpriz^d^ ye congregation strangely, to find him take three Texts out of three Evangelists to make one Sermon. But I suppose that was done to back ye truth deliverd by one Inspird Evangelist wth ye Authority of two others, to make an undeniable proof of it. Now upon consulting all those Texts I found they tended all to ye proof of ye same thing, almost in the very same words: Soe our surprize ceasd. And the Husbandman said, This is ye Heir come let us kill him, and ye inheritance shall be ours: And they caught him, & cast him

out of ye vineyard and killd him: Hereupon, he discoursd upon Hereditary Right of Kings in generall only, saying, it was a Right of God himself never alterd, but by a speciall ordination. And y^t^ it was not in the power of ye people to doe it justly, w^th^out ye consent of ye Heir whose Right it was; wth abundance more of such unfashionable Scripture Doctrines, allowed of by very few B—s of Late.

At last finding him soe very much of ye high Ropes wth a distinction of Kings by Right of inheritance calld (as he said) Kings of God Almighty's makeing, And Kings by Might, calld Kings of ye Peoples makeing, and by God's permission.

Wee expected he would have come to pticulars in this Nation; if he had, wee would soon ha' clapt a stone doublet on his back. And might lawfully have done it too, as Christianity now stands, but he craftily evaded it, and sculkd behind ye Laws, and thus concluded: Brethren don't think I mean ye young Gentleman, who was the Son of &c.—who, was ye Son of &c.—who was the Son of &c.—as in chapt. i. of S. Matt.: and who lately found one pair of leggs better than two pairs of hands. Noe Brethren verily I don't: for altho' he may be said to be cast out of ye vineyard: he is not yet killd: But oh! how happy had he been if he had a gentle confinement in a Goal and an indulgent restraint in a prison (perhaps said he) like Mary Q. of Scots about 20 years and then beheaded: what glorious and signall Testimonies of mercy would he have had!

Thus he spake, then came down from ye Pulpit, took his horse, and rode away wth speed, unknown who he was, whence he came, or went. Soe left us all to brooze upon these thistles, & prick our chaps wth that foolish, useless, obsolete scripturall doctrine of ye Heredetary Right of Kings—as if wee must be guided by Scripture when it will not serve our purpose, seeing we well know

When Arguments are tired out
Tis interest still resolves ye doubt.

Hudib.

Yours, D. Jones."

Who was "our Minister of ye Gospel," who, upon the above occasion so readily lent his pulpit to a thorough stranger? And his church, was it one of the two grand old edifices which still adorn the adjoining parishes of New and Old Shoreham, or merely a nonconformist "Little Bethel?" The Established Church in those days was sometimes put to strange uses.

Henry Campkin, F.S.A.

P.S.—This characteristic missive is evidently the production of a practised pen, and although the name of *Jones* may not have been then, any more than now, of rare occurrence, I am inclined to think that the "D. Jones," whose name is here subscribed, is no other than a contemporary writer of the same name, who wrote a scurrilous work entitled *The Secret History of Whitehall.*

H.C.

No. 5.

New Shoreham Church.

See XXVII., S. A. C., p. 76.

The munificent aid rendered by Mr. DYER-EDWARDES towards the restoration of New Shoreham Church is stated, on the above page, to have been a stone pulpit and £100; a statement which falls considerably short of the final aggregate of this gentleman's contributions to the good work, as will appear from the figures below—

1. Towards renovation of East end of Church .	£320
2. For restoration of Interior and North windows .	1225
3. Stone pulpit, &c.	45
4. Restoration of South windows, &c. . . .	300
	£1890

And, since the enumeration of these items, it has come to my knowledge that Mr. Edwardes has, by an additional donation of the requisite sum, raised the amount of his bounty to £2,000.

It is but just that such rare liberality should find a permanent record in these volumes, and I beg therefore to make this addition to Mr. Green's former statement of it.

HENRY CAMPKIN.

No. 6.

The Marchant Pedigree.

In the Marchant Pedigree, set out at p. 199, Vol. XXV, of our "Sussex Archæological Collections," no mention is made of any wife of the Rev. W. (not W. M.) Marchant, Vicar of Shoreham. But a reference to the New Shoreham Register of Marriages for 1775 shows that this gentleman was, on the 22nd January in that year, married to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Edwards. The bride, as the tell-tale baptismal Register for the same parish informs us, was baptized on the 7th January, 1735; consequently she had passed her fortieth year before entering the married state. The probability therefore is that there was no issue of this marriage.

HENRY CAMPKIN.

No. 7.

The White Lion—An extinct Inn at Lewes.

In examining some old deeds I came across a bundle relating to the above-named Inn. The first is a Lease dated 2nd October, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary [1557], "between James Paget of Baddsleye in the countye of Sutht gentilman and Bridgette his wiffe late wiffe of John Huttoste sune and heire of Henrye Huttoste, of the towne of Suthampton, gentilman, Disceassed, of thon ptie, and Thomas Slutter, of the

towne of Lewis, in the county of Sussex, Capper, of thother ptie." The lessors demised to Slutter "All that one decayed and unrepaired tenemente sometime an Inne called the White Lion &c.," "late in the tenure or occupacion of one Peter White—sett lienge and beinge within the said towne In the pishe of All Saints and In the Sutht side of the Highe Streete there" from the Feast of St. Michael last past for 70 years at a rent of 26s. 8d. a year. The lease contains a covenant by Slutter to rebuild such parts as were necessary to make "a compitente tenemente or dwelling house." By another deed, dated 1st March, 19th Elizth. [1577], made "between Thomas West of Totton in the countye of Southt Esquire" and others of the one part "and Henrye Bowyer of Cuckefylde in the countye of Sussex gent. of the other ptye" the "Inne called the Lyon &c in the occupacon of Thomas Slutter, Capper" was conveyed to Henry Bowyer for £40.

The property some time after must have changed hands again, for there was a bargain and sale on August 6th, 1597, by "John Willyams of Buxsted in the countye of Sussex yoman" to "Wyllm Carter of Lewes, Sadler" of "all that messuage or tenemt called or knowen by the name of the White Lyon wth all & singler howses &c . . . then in seuall tenures or occupacons of one Henry Fitzherbert Margaret Fraimes wydowe and one Johane Snelling wydowe scituat lying & being in the pishe of All Saints in Lewes in the countye of Sussex That is to saye to a certeyne lane there on the east To the garden & barne of Philipp Gillam on the Southe To an other lane there called St. Nichas lane and the tenemt of Philipp Gillam on the west and the quenes highe waye on the northe."

By a feoffment, dated April 18th, 1621, and between William Carter of Willingdon "Yoman" (no doubt the person before mentioned) "of the one pte and Thomas Olliver of Lewes in the said County, Merchant of the other pte" the "White Lyon" (described as then "in the tenure and occupacon of Robert Carter") was sold to Thomas Olliver for £400.

The White Lion seems to have descended in the Oliver (or Olliver) family, and in 1685 belonged to John Oliver. The latter appears to have been a man of some position, and well connected. His will contains several references which are of sufficient interest to be set out, and is dated August 1st, 1st James II [1685]. He directed his burial to be in All Saints' Church, and gave 40s. to the poor of the parish; and after bequeathing legacies to his sister, Susana Oliver, his nephew, Oliver Isted, and his [*i.e.* Oliver's] sister Carr, his brother-in-law Dr. White,[5] and his niece Ann Monck, devised his Manor or Lordship of Preston Poynings, to "his nephew or kinsman Thomas Browne, one of the younger sons of John Browne, late of Horsemondean, Kent, gentleman, deceased" and his issue in tail with remainders to his brothers John, Adam and George Browne, & their issue successively in tail. The testator then gave "to his sister Susan Oliver and her assigns for life (she

[5] This was no doubt Dr. Benjamin White, or else his son Dr. Peter White, the latter of whom married Tettersell's granddaughter about 1701. Dr. White (the father) was buried at All Saints, May 9th, 1713 (*Burrell Add. MSS.* 5698, *p.* 181, &*c*).

continuing unmarried) *all that his messuage tenement or Inn called the White Lyon* &c . . . then in the severall occupations of Ferdinando Bryan & Richard Paine." He then devised "to his loving brother-in-law Peter Courthope of Danny and his loving cosin Richard Isted"[6] his freehold and copyhold messuages lands &c at Soutram and South Malling "his messuage tenement or Inn called the Bull in Lewes with the stable then in the occupation of James Attree" *and the reversion of the White Lyon* after Susan's death—upon trust for sale and after payment of legacies and debts gave the proceeds of sale amongst his late sister Kidder's daughters and his late niece Browne's daughters.

(The *Par. Reg.* of All Saints, Lewes, contains the following references to the persons before mentioned. "*Burials.* Mrs Susa. Oliver May 26. 1698 : Thos. Oliver, Gent, Oct 29. 1657 : Mrs. Elizth. Kidder widow of Mr. Richard Kidder and sister to Mr. John Oliver. June 28. 1679 : Thos. Oliver gent son of Jno & Mary æt 30. July 15. 1681."). (*Add MSS.* 5698 *pp* 175 *to* 181).

Richard Isted died, and, sometime after, Susan Oliver died also (probably as mentioned above), and by Indentures of Lease and Release, dated the 20th and 21st Feby., 1698, "between Peter Courthope of Danny in the Parish of Hurstpierpoint Esq & Samuel Snashall of Southover, Malster," after reciting the deaths of S. Oliver & R. Isted, P. Courthope sells the White Lyon to S. Snashall for £265. The witnesses to the Release are Tho. Burrell & John Grover.

Samuel Snashall, by his Will dated 1st April, 1712 (proved 1st October, 1712), after making certain bequests gave to his son John "his freehold messuage or tenement (then divided into several dwellings) formerly called the White Lyon then in his own occupation and that of Robert Boston."

No further deeds have been found. The deeds and documents before mentioned are now in the possession of Messrs. Freeman and Freeman Gell, of Brighton.

FREDERICK E. SAWYER.

No. 8.

The Allens of Lindfield.

The following inscription is to be found on a brass in Lindfield Church, though neither mentioned by Sir William Burrell in his MSS. in the British Museum, nor in the article by the Revd. Edward Turner on Sussex Brasses in the Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society :—

"Here lieth interred ye body of Isaac Allen only sonne of Abraham

[6] Richard Isted was a solicitor of some eminence in this county, and practised at Lewes.

Allen Esq by his wife Joane Love. Hee died at London a prisoner to ye Upper Bench upon an accon for wordes most falsely and maliciously by one single witness sworne against him as he had oftentymes and on his death bed protested and declared to severall friends. Hee desired his body might be buried here at Linfeild neare his mother and deceaced ye 24th day of July Ano Doni 1656 aged 63."

The inscription on the brass of Joan, daughter of John Love, of Bishops Basing, Esq., who married, 1st, Abraham Allen, of London, Esq., Sergeant Chyrurgeon to King James; 2nd, William Newton, of Lindfield, Gent., and died 9th September, 1655, aged 81, has been given in the pedigree of Newton, of Southover,[7] and so need not here be repeated.

The following particulars are given by Sir William Burrell (Add. MSS. 5698), under the head of Lindfield D'Arches:—

"Monuments"

"On a black marble slab in the great chancel . . .

"Isaack Allen citizen and mercer of London, who was third son of Isaack Allen of Lindfield in the County of Sussex Gent, aged 52 years he died the 25th day of July Anno Dom MDCLXXII."

"Coat of Allen on the tomb." (Erm. a chevron between three leopards' faces. This slab, with the coat of arms, still remains in Lindfield Church.)

"Baptisms"

"Isaac son of Isaac Allen Gent May 28th 1620."
"Sarah[8] daughter of Isaac Allen Gent 12th August 1622."
"William, son of Isaac Allen, Gent. November 15th 1624."
"Herbert, son of Isaac Allen, Gent, January 1st 1626."

"Buryals"

"Isaac Allen, Gent, July 29th 1656."
"Herbert Allen, Gent, September 25th 1668."
"Elizabeth Allen, September 29th 1694."

In 1613 King James I. being then at Royston, appointed Abraham Allen one of his Surgeons in place of John Nasmyth, deceased, with a salary of £40 per annum.[9]

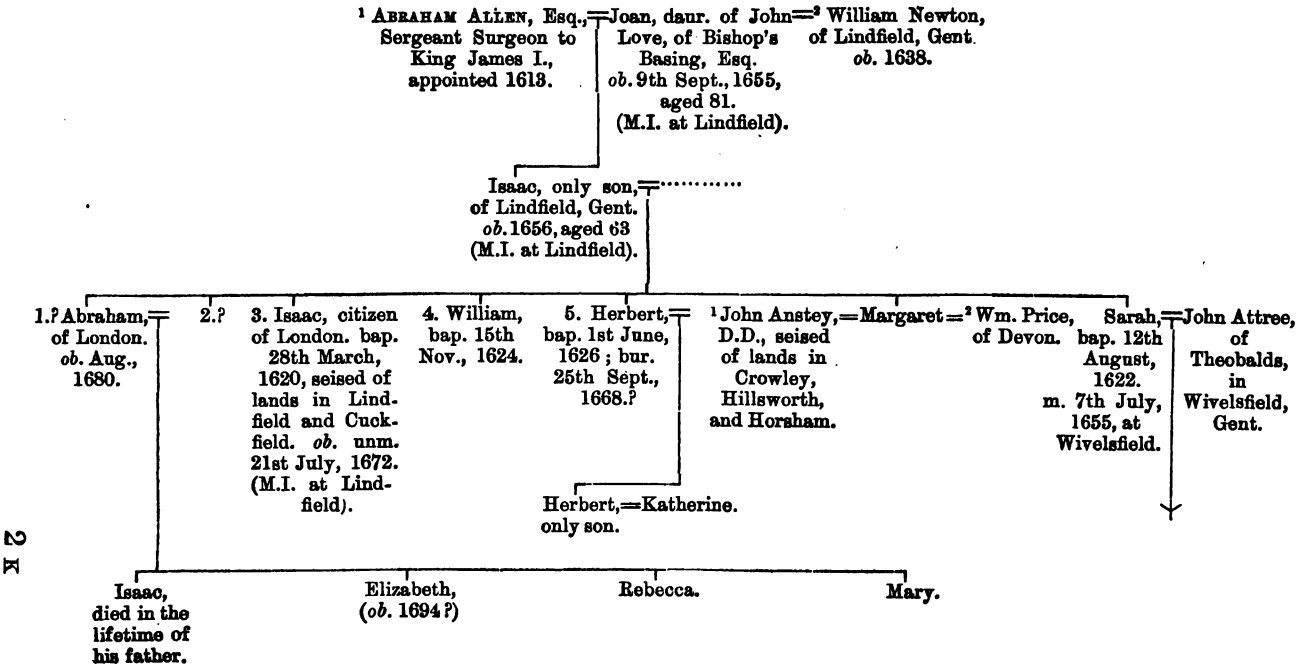
[7] IX., S.A.C. 327-330, &c.

[8] Sarah Allen married 17th July, 1655, at Wivelsfield, John Attree, of Theobalds, in Wivelsfield, Gent., and had issue by him. Her will was proved in London, in 1667, in which she mentions her brothers Abraham, Herbert, and Isaac.

[9] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I., Sign Manual, Vol. 3, No. 91.

PEDIGREE OF ALLEN,

Compiled from Berry's Sussex Genealogies, Monumental Inscriptions at Lindfield, &c.


[1] Abraham Allen, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to King James I., appointed 1613.
Joan, daur. of John Love, of Bishop's Basing, Esq. ob. 9th Sept., 1655, aged 81. (M.I. at Lindfield).
[2] William Newton, of Lindfield, Gent. ob. 1638.
Isaac, only son, of Lindfield, Gent. ob. 1656, aged 63 (M.I. at Lindfield).
1.? Abraham, of London. ob. Aug., 1680.
2.?
3. Isaac, citizen of London. bap. 28th March, 1620, seised of lands in Lindfield and Cuckfield. ob. unm. 21st July, 1672. (M.I. at Lindfield).
4. William, bap. 15th Nov., 1624.
5. Herbert, bap. 1st June, 1626; bur. 25th Sept., 1668.?
[1] John Anstey, D.D., seised of lands in Crowley, Hillsworth, and Horsham.
Margaret
[2] Wm. Price, of Devon.
Sarah, bap. 12th August, 1622. m. 7th July, 1655, at Wivelsfield.
John Attree, of Theobalds, in Wivelsfield, Gent.
Herbert, only son.
Katherine.
Isaac, died in the lifetime of his father.
Elizabeth, (ob. 1694?)
Rebecca.
Mary.

And now, having given the above small amount of information, which may help to strengthen the short pedigree of Allen given in Berry's Sussex Genealogies, I would proceed to ask if any Sussex Archæologist or Genealogist would be kind enough to answer the following queries :—

1. Who was the father of Abraham Allen, Surgeon to King James I.; and was his family connected with that of Allen, of Broughton (in Lancashire?), which seems to have borne the same arms, and also rejoiced in the Biblical name of Isaac, and, if so, how?

2. Isaac being the 3rd son of Isaac Allen, of Lindfield, who were the eldest and 2nd sons? Was Abraham, of London, who died in 1680, one of them?

3. Did Herbert and Katherine Allen[10] leave any descendants? And who is the present representative of this family?

4. What was the "false and malicious accusation for wordes sworn against" Isaac Allen, who died 1656 "a prisoner to ye Upper Bench?"

F. W. T. Attree, Lieut. R.E.

[10] See Berry's "Sussex Genealogies."

INDEX TO VOL. XXX.

N.B.—Mr. Round's "Index of Illustrations" (*suprà* 198) and Mr. Crosskey's "List of Books" (*suprà* 230), are in themselves Indices, and Mr. Stenning's and Sir W. Barttelot's Papers (*suprà* 161, 190) are themselves chronological Indices, of their respective subjects. They have, therefore, not been indexed here, except generally.

A.

Aldham de, arms of, described, 138.
Aldingbourne, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 114; notes on Resolutions on, 116; Vicars of, 116.
Alfriston Church, Mr. Jennings on restoration of, 107.
Allens of Lindfield, pedigree of (*see* Attree).
Alod, what, 92.
Ansty, arms of, 138-9.
Apsley, R, sequestered Rector of Pulboro, 116, 127; notes on, from a R. of Petworth, 128.
Arbuthnot, Rev. G, defendant in the Arundel Chancel case, 31; Vicar of Arundel, 33.
Armory, Early Sussex paper on, by W. S. Ellis, Esq, 137.
Arnold, Rev. F. H, paper by on Spershott's Memoirs of Chichester, 147; note by, on Hardham's will, 239.
Arundel, Chancel Case paper on the, by the Editor, 31; par. church restored, 34, 50; Mr. Freeman on, 38; Lady chapel in, 35-7, 47; College, foundation of, 43; Priory of S. Nicholas, 43; M.Ps for (*see* M.Ps).
Ashburnhams M.Ps, 191; arms of described, 138.
Attree, Lieut, note by, on the Allens of Lindfield, 247; monument, Barcombe, 55.
Auction by candle-burning, 151, n. 7.

B.

Ballow, T, sequestered V. of Seaford, 130.
Barttelot, Sir W. B, Extract by, concerning eight Sussex families, from Parl. Return, 1290-1702, 190; note by on W. Penn, the Irelands of Highfure, and Hearth Tax, 191-2; M.Ps, 190.
Barcombe Church, paper on by Miss F. Dodson, 52; monuments in, 55-7; value of, 59; terrier of glebe, 60; licences under Toleration Act, 61; answers to Bishop's enquiries, *ib*.
Bignor Pavements, paper on by Rev. Thos. Debary, 63; hardly noticed in "Collections," 75; discoveries of 1811-13, 76, 77; situation, 85; ruinous state of, 88; appeal and suggestions for preservation of, 89.
Battle, church remarks on, 106; resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 116; notes on resolutions, *ib*, 117; Parish Reg, *ib*.
Bavent de, arms of described, 130.
Bayley monument, Barcombe, 55.
Beche, arms of, 138.
Bexhill, resolutions of Plundered Ministers' Committee on, 117; notes on resolutions, *ib*, 118; parish Reg. of 118; vicars of, 117.

Blatchington East, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 118, 119; notes on resolutions, *ib*; Parish Registers of, 119; M.I. at, *ib*.
Bolt, J, V. of Eastbourne, 120; of Brighton, *ib*.
Bonet, arms of, 138.
Bosham Church, remarks on, 106.
Box, arms of described, 138.
Boxgrove Church, Mr. Freeman on, 88.
Boxhill, arms of described, 138.
Bramber M.Ps (*see* Members of Parl.)
Braose de, his importance in Sussex, 94.
Butterfield, evidence of Mr, on the Arundel Chancel, 35, 36.
Burwash, monumental slab, 110; *ib*, 80; Woodknowle in, 146, n 19.

C.

Campkin, H, Esqre, note by, on a Shoreham "Scare," 243; on New Shoreham Church, 244; on the Marchant pedigree, 245.
Candle-burning, auction by, 151 n. 7.
"Castles, Mansions, &c, of W. Sussex" paper on by Rev. W. Stephens, 99.
Catalogue of the S.A.S. Library, 1877-9, by R. Crosskey, Esq., 230.
Cells, numerous in Sussex, 96.
Chancel, etymon of, 34, 35; Case, the Arundel (*see* Arundel).
Chancellor, Lord, etymon. of, *ib*.
Channell, Baron, on the Mottram Chancel case, 41.
Chichester, Spershott's memoirs of, notes on by W. Haines, Esq, and Rev. F. Arnold, 147; St. James's Leper Hospital near, 148, n. 1; temple to Neptune at, 6, 67, *ib*, n. 7; Guildhall, 89; malting, 148, n 1; Deanery and Palace rebuilt, 149, n. 4; Smuggler's assize at, 153; *ib*, n. 10; address to Geo. III, 160, n. 14; earthquake at, 151, n. 5; great storm at, 153; *ib* n. 9; M.Ps for (*see* M.Ps).
Churches Sussex the, General Remarks on, by Archd. Hannah, 98; Mr. Street on, 101; Mr. Horsfield, on, 101; Mr. Hussey on, *ib*, n. 3.
Cinque Ports Sussex, M.Ps (*see* Members of Parl.)
Cogidubnus, a British Prince, 6, 67.
Coins, the Ancient British of Sussex, paper on, by E. Willett, Esq, 1.
Coleridge Lord, decides the Arundel Chancel case, 31; description of Fitzalan chapel by, 35.
College, Arundel, history of, 43, 44.
Commius, coins of, 1, 2; coin of, 10, 11; history of, 21-3.
Conyborough in Barcombe, 55, 56.
Courthopes M.Ps, 192-3.
Cowfold, brass at, 110.
Crayford monument, Barcombe, 56.
Crosskey, R, Esq, List of Books added to the S.A.S. Library, 1877 to 1879, 230.
Crypto-porticus, Bignor, 79, 80.

D.

Dabernoun, arms of described, 138.
Dallaway, on Bignor scenery, 86; on list of Sussex knights, 138.
Davy, Sir Humphrey, on colours at Bignor, 87.
Debary, Rev. Thos, paper by on Bignor Pavements, 63; note by, on "The Lavingtons," 235.
De Insula (*see* De Lile).
De Lile Gracia, seal of, 145.
Dodson, Miss F. H, paper by, on St. Mary's Church, Barcombe, 52.
Dowuedale, arms of described, 138.
Dress of the judges, 31, n. 2.
Druid, statue of, Chichester, 156, n. 12.

E.

East Blatchyngton (*see* Blatchyngton).
Eastbourne, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 119; notes on resolutions, 120; parish registers of, 128.
East Grinstead M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Echyngham de, seal and arms of, 145.
Editor The, paper by on the Arundel Chancel case, 31.
Ellis, Smith W, Esq, paper by on Early Sussex Armory, 137.
Elwes, D. C, Esq, the "Castles, &c., of W. Sussex," by, 90.
Episcopal Manors in Sussex, 96.
Eppillus, coinage of, 8, 10; descriptive catalogue of coins of, 26, 27.

F.

Fenes de, arms of described, 138.
Fisher, V. of Hooe, 117; O. Cromwell's chaplain, 116.
Fitzalan Chapel, Arundel, 47, 48.
Fletching, grave of Gibbon at, 110.
Folc-land, 92.
Freeman. Mr. E. A, on Dunster Priory Church, 38.
Fret a, what, 76, n. 14.
Friary, Winchelsea, 89.

G.

Gages, M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Ganymede Rape of, Mosaic of Bignor, 76.
Garrick D, Hardham's executor, introduces Hardham's Snuff, 155, n. 11.
Gentil, Sir Nicholas, arms of, 138.
Goldsmith, John, sequestered Vicar of Aldyngbourne, 115.
Gorings, M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Graves, J, V. of Eastbourne, 120; proceedings against, 119.
Guilloche, what, 76, n 15.

H.

Haines, W. Esq, paper by, on "Spershott's Memoirs," 147.
Hamme, de, arms of described, 138.
Hannah Archdeacon, paper by, on "Sussex Churches," 98.
Hardham, Will of, 155, n. 11; note on by Rev. F. H. Arnold, 239.
Hastings, de, arms of, 138-140, 141, n. 11; notices of, 140.
Hearth Tax, account of, 237; old receipts, 236.
Heringaud, arms of described, 138.
High Fure, the Irelands of (*see* Barttelot).
Hoorne, de, arms of described, 138.
Horsham M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Horsted Keynes, grave of ABp. Leighton at, 110; Parva, resolution of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 120; notes on resolutions, *ib.* 120; vicars of, 120; par. reg. of, 121.
Hurstmonceux, grave of Hare at, 110.
Hurstpierpoint, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 121-3; notes on resolutions, 123, 124; M.I in, 123; Dr. Swale, sequestered rector of, 121; Leonard Letchford, "the hireling priest" of, 123, 124.
Husee, arms of described, 138.

I.

Icklesham chancel case, 39, 40.
Ignarra, a Neapolitan antiquary, 71, n. 10.
Illustrations, Index of (*see* Index).
Index of Illustrations, "S.A.C.," Vol. I-XXX, by J. Horace Round, Esq. 198.
Inscribed series of ancient British coins, 1 *et seq.*
Irelands the, of High Fure (*see* Barttelot).

J.

Jennings, Mr. L. J. on "Field Paths and Green Lanes," 107, 108, 110, n.
Judges, dress of, 31, n. 20.

K.

Kindersley, V.C. on the Icklesham chancel case, 40.
Kingston, near Lewes, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 124; notes on resolutions, 125; H. Shepherd, sequestered V. of, 125.

L.

La Warre (*see* Wests).
Lady Chapel, Arundel Church, 35, 36, 37, 47.
Lavington, Bp. Wilberforce's grave at, 110.
Lavingtons The, note on, by Rev T. Debary, 235.
Leper Hospital, S. James', Chichester, 148, n. 1.
Letchford, Leonard (*see* Hurst).
Leukenore, arms of described, 138.
Lewes, S. Ann's Westout, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on 125; notes on resolutions, *ib.*; vicars of, 125; extinct inn at, note on, by F. E. Sawyer, Esq, 245; M.P.s for (*see* M.Ps).
Lind de la, arms of described, 138.
Lindfield Church, Mr. Jennings on restoration of, 107; pedigree of Allen s of, 249.
Lucas monuments, Barcombe, 56, 57.
Lysons, S, Esq, the authority on the Bignor Villa, 64, n. 2 epitome of his account, 75.

M.

Manors, what, 93; archiepiscopal in Sussex, 96; episcopal, *ib.*
Mansee, arms of described, 138.
Marchant pedigree, note on, by H. Campkin, Esq, 245.
Mare de la, arms of described, 138.
"Mark" the, what, 91.
Medley monuments, Barcombe, 56, 57.
Medusa room, Bignor Villa, 82, 84.
Meir's monument, Barcombe, 55.
Members of Parliament for the County and Boroughs of Sussex, paper on, compiled from Parliamentary Return, by A. Stenning, Esq, 161; Extract from Parliamentary Return of, as regards eight Sussex families, by Sir W. B. Barttelot, 190.
Merton Chapel, Oxford, 39.
Midhurst M.Ps (*see* Members of Parliament).
Ministers (*see* Plundered).
Montgomery, Earl Roger of, 92, 94.
Mountfort de, arms of described, 138.
Mosaic defined, 63, n.
Mottram chancel case, Cheshire, 41, 42.

N.

New Shoreham (*see* Shoreham).
Newenham, arms of described, 138.
Neyville de arms of described, 138.
Ninfield, resolution of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 126 notes on resolutions, *ib.*; vicars of, 126.
Nutt, sequestered minister of Bexhill 117; parson of Berwick, 118.

O.

Ore, arms of, 141.
Ovingdean, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 126, 127; notes on resolutions, 127; vicars of, 127.

P.

Palerne, arms of, 142.
Peckham, T, sequesterd V. of Horsted Parva, 120; description of, 121.
Pelhams, M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Penn, William (*see* Barttelot).
Pepplesham, arms of, 142; descent of, 143.
Pevensey, arms of, 143.
Plundered Ministers Committee, paper on by F. E. Sawyer, Esq, 112; members of, 113; Sussex Committees of, 112.
Poninge de, arms of, 137.
Poninges de, arms, of, 137.
Pope, N, R. of Blatchington, 119; V. of Folkington, proceedings against, 119.
Priory of St. Nicholas, Arundel, history of, 42, 43.
Pulborough, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 127, 128; notes on resolutions, 128; Letter on Apsley, sequestered Rector of, *ib.*; Par. Reg., *ib.*

R.

Radmeld, arms of, 143.
Radyngdene, arms of, 143.
Raynes monument, Barcombe Church, 56.
Regni the, former inhabitants of Sussex, 66; coins issued by, 65, n, 4.
Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ of S. Lysons, Esq, 64, 222.
Retiarii, Roman Mosaic, Bignor, 79, 80.
Robinson, Rev. J, "Castles, &c, of W. Sussex" by, 90.
Rodmell, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 129; notes on resolutions, *ib*.
Rogate, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 128; notes on resolutions, *ib*.
Roger of Montgomery (*see* Montgomery).
Round, J. Horace, Esq, paper by, on Index of Illustrations, S.A.C. Vols. I-XXX, 198.
Rudiarii, Roman Mosaic of, Bignor, 179, 80.
Rye, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 129, 130; notes on resolutions, 130; Vicars of, 130.

S.

Sac & Soc, what, 93.
St. Ann's Westout (*see* Lewes).
St. Mary's Westout (*see* Lewes).
Salehurst Church, Mr. Jennings on restoration of, 107.
Sanzaver, arms of described, 138.
Sawyer, F. E, Esq, paper by on the Committee of Plundered Ministers 130, 131; note by, on an extinct Inn at Lewes, 245.
Saxby, J, V. of Seaford, 132.
Scotney, arms of, 144; seal of, *ib*.
Scott, Sir Gilbert, Arundel Church restored by, 34, 50.
Seaford-cum-Sutton, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 130, 131; notes on resolutions on, 132; Vicars of, *ib*; Parish Reg. of, *ib*.
Seasons room Bignor Villa, 77.
Secutores, Roman mosaic of, 79.
Seez Abbey of, Normandy, 42.
Shelleys, M.P.s (*see* M.Ps).
Shepherde, H, sequestered V. of Kingston by Lewes, 124; Walker's version of, 125.
Shoreham, New Church, Mr. Freeman on, 38; note on, by H. Campkin, Esq, 244; M.Ps for (*see* M.Ps).
Shoreham "A Scare," note on by H. Campkin, Esq, 243.
Shovelstrode, arms of, 144.
Smith, Charlotte, lived at Bignor, 86.
Smugglers Chichester, assize, 153; *ib*. n. 10.
Sompting Church, remarks on, 103.
Spershott's memoirs, paper on by W. Haines, Esq, and Rev. F. H. Arnold, 137.
Stanley, W, sequestered V. of W. Tarring, 132.
Stemp, J, sequestered parson of Ovingdean, 127.
Stenning, A, Esq (*see* Sussex).
Stephens, Rev. W. R, paper by on "Castles, &c., of W. Sussex," 91.
Steyning, M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Stopham, arms of, 144.
Sussex M.Ps, compilation of, from Parliamentary return, by A. Stenning, Esq, 161; Extract relating to eight Sussex families, by Sir W. B. Barttelot, 190; Sussex and Surrey Knights, list of, 137, 138; Archæol. Soc, Catalogue of Library of, 230.
Swale, Dr, sequestered Rector of Hurst, 121; and Westbourne, *ib*; proceedings against, 134.

T.

Tarring, West, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 132; notes on resolutions, 133; V. of sequestered, 133; restored, *ib*.
Teutonic settlements, elements of, 91.
Thomsons, Vs. of Aldingbourne, 116.
Ticehurst, arms of, 145, 146.
Tierney, Canon, description of Arundel College Chapel by, 37.
Tincommius, coinage of, 7; descriptive catalogue of coins of, 11, *et seq*.
Turpilianus Petronius, probable builder of Roman Villa at Bignor, 68, 70.
Twine Brian, sequestered V. of Rye, 130.

V.

Venus room, at Bignor Villa, 72, 80.
Venus, arms of, 146.
Verica, coinage of, 8; descriptive catalogue of coins of, 17, *et seq.*

W.

Waleys de, arms of described, 138.
Warmingburst bought by William Penn, 237; sold by him, *ib.*
Wartling, Fisher, V. of, 117.
Westbourne, resolutions of Plundered Ministers Committee on, 133-6; notes on resolutions, 136.
Westham Church, Mr. Jennings on restoration of, 137.
Wests, M.Ps (*see* M.Ps).
Willett, Ernest, Esqre, paper by, on the Ancient British coins of Sussex, 1.
Wiltshaw, sequestered Rector of Rusper, 118.
Wilye, arms of, 146.
Winchelsea Friary, 39; Parish Church, 39.
Woodknoll, Manor of, 146; n. 19.
Woolavington, etymon of, 95, 96.
Woolbeding, etymon of, 96.
Worth Church, 104; remarks on restoration of, 105.

MAY 26 193

1848-